

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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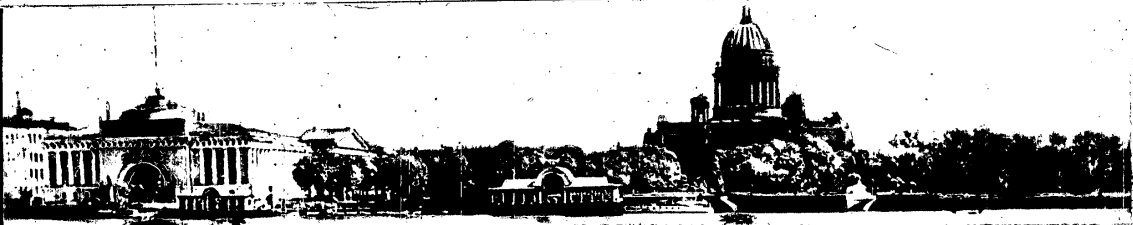
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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LENINGRAD



**THE USSR COMPANY
FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL**

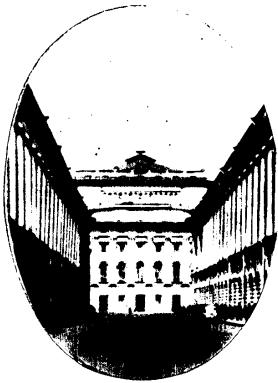


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**"INTOURIST"
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sight-seeing of cities in the USSR, capitals of Union Republics, resorts in the Crimea and the Caucasus, trips on the Black Sea and the Volga, sight-seeing of historical monuments and new constructions, acquaintance with the art of the peoples of the USSR, folk art and all kinds of sports.

☆



"Intourist" provides tourists travelling in the USSR with service that includes: meeting and seeing off at railway stations, piers and airfields; transfer of the tourist and his luggage to the hotel and back; comfortable rooms in hotels; meals in best restaurants; excursions in cities, resorts and their environs with the assistance of a guide-interpreter.

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Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Stalingrad,
Tbilisi, the Crimea and the Caucasus
(cities and resorts)

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The price of "Intourist" itineraries in the USSR is from 200 roubles and higher depending on the length of travel and tour class.

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Efficient travel service to tourists-students.

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Vostochny. Order NO 17112



*L*eningrad is one of the youngest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is a city of breath-taking panoramic prospects, a city of stately architecture; it is a city that organically merges with the surrounding landscape. In the Soviet Union Leningrad holds second place in size and significance, population and volume of production.

Leningrad is the cradle of Russian culture, of Russian revolution. Of this eloquently speak Leningrad's 50 museums, of this speak Leningrad's houses, stone documents of history, on whose walls are inscribed the names of their great inhabitants — scientists, artists, actors...

The great Russian scientists — Lomonosov, Chebyshev, Kovalevsky, Mendeleyev and Pavlov; the great Russian poets and writers — Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenev, Goncharov, Nekrasov, Dostoyevsky and Gorky; painters — Brullov, Repin, Levitan and Serov; composers — Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Chaikovsky, Serov and Glazunov lived and worked in that city. The great Russian actor Schepkin performed in the play-houses of Petersburg and the world-famous singers Chaliapin and Sobinov appeared on the stage of its opera-houses.

It was here that Lenin lived and worked, it was here that a new era was proclaimed in Russia's life.

★

*Monument to V. I. Lenin
at Smolny*





LENINGRAD IS 250 YEARS OLD

The city was founded by Peter I at the turn of the XVIIIth century and was named after him — Petersburg.

After having provided Russia with an outlet into the Baltic Sea, she was so badly in need of, or, to use the words of the poet, "having opened a window into Europe", the tsar raised the walls of the Sanct-Petersburg Fortress on the right bank of the Neva. Today the fortress is commonly known as the Peter and Paul Fortress.

On the left of the Neva the tsar started the construction of the Admiralty and a few years later "Nevsky Prospekt", with the Alexandre Nevsky Lavra at its end, was completed. Summer Garden was laid out on this bank opposite the Peter and Paul Fortress.

In 1712, the political and administrative centre of Russia was transferred to the newly-built city. Petersburg became the capital of Russia.

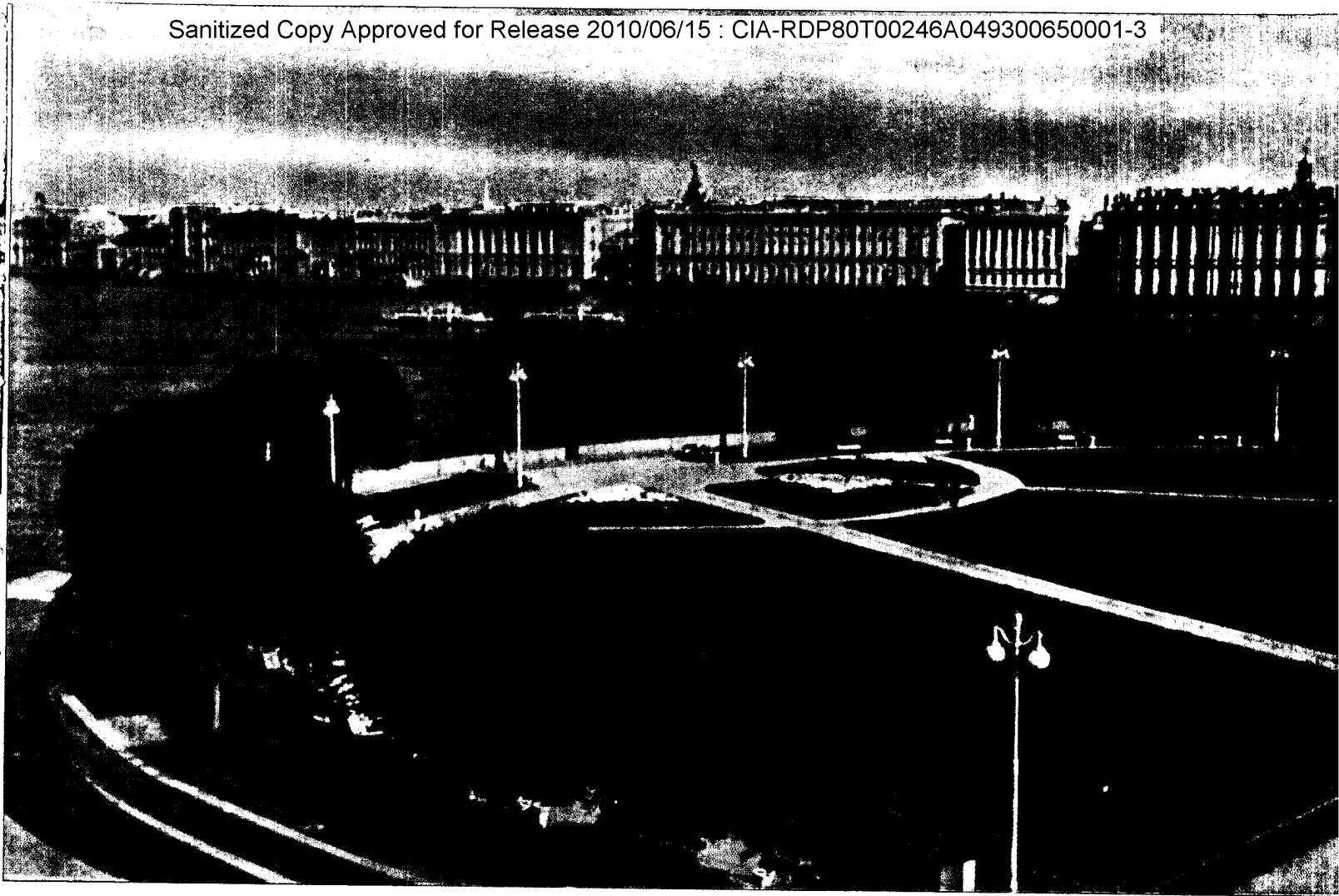
It was for a whole century that the great Russian masters Rastrelli, Gurenghi, Bazhenov, Voronikhin, Zakharov and Rossi, together with other talented architects and sculptors, built and decorated Petersburg. The city was built according to a strict plan: its central part was situated along the left bank of the Neva; Petrograd Side, Vassilyevsky Island and Vyborg Side, separated from each other by canals, were situated on the right bank.

On the left bank of the Neva are located: the Summer Garden, the Pa-

lace of Peter I, Marsovo Polye (Field of Mars), with Inzhenerny Castle and Rossi's Pavillion looming at a distance, the Marble Palace, the Winter Palace, the Admiralty, the Bronze Horseman, a monument to Peter I, and against the background of the Senate Arch towers the cupola of St. Isaac's Cathedral. The Peter and Paul Fortress, the Strelka (spit) of the Vassilyevsky Island and the magnificent building of the Naval Museum, formerly the Exchange, with rostral columns, the Academy of Sciences, the University, Menshikov's Palace, the Academy of Art and the Mining Institute are located on the right bank of the Neva.

In a setting of granite loftily flows the Neva.





The city grew at an incredible speed. The creative power and talent of the Russian people were expressed in the scope and nature of the construction work. As early as the XIXth century Pushkin wrote:

*Palace
Embankment*

A century — and that city young,
Gem of the Northern world, amazing,
From gloomy wood and swamp uprising,
Had risen, in pride and splendour blazing.

The French novelist, Dumas (père), who visited Petersburg in mid-XIXth century, was enchanted by the Neva's embankments. That panorama, he wrote later, was unrivalled in the world.

In Leningrad are located the Soviet Union's biggest industrial enterprises. It was during the First Five-Year Plan that Leningrad workers, known for their skill, mastered production of 200 new types. Turbines, electrical equipment, optics and instruments were a special feature of Leningrad's industrial development. Machine-building plants mastered the production of new types of diesels, boilers, ships, tractors and various textile industry equipment. The first 150,000-kw turbine was built at the Metal Works and its generator — at Electrosila Plant. The glorious traditions of Leningrad's industrial plants are known all over the country.

Since 1917, along with the restoration and reconstruction of the city's ensembles and buildings in the centre, housing and cultural construction was launched on a grand scale in its outskirts. Slums gave way to comfortable dwelling houses and new streets. The contrast between the pompous sumptuousness of the centre and the destitution of the outskirts was done away with.

In 1940, 2,730,000 sq. metres of new floor space was built. The face of Moskovsky, Narvsky and Nevsky Zastavas (tollgates), Vyborg Side and other dis-

tricts changed beyond recognition. Today an underground railway joins almost all these districts.

War interrupted the great creative work. The siege of Leningrad lasted for 900 days. A narrow trail — the "ice path of life" across the Ladoga Lake — connected the city with the rest of the world. This was the single artery along which ammunition and food were delivered under fire to the besieged city. The citizens starved, they experienced unbelievable hardships and deprivations but they did not surrender. Finally the siege was broken.

Immediately after the siege the people of Leningrad directed all their energy to the restoration of their city and during 1944 alone, 1,000,000 sq. metres of floor space was restored.

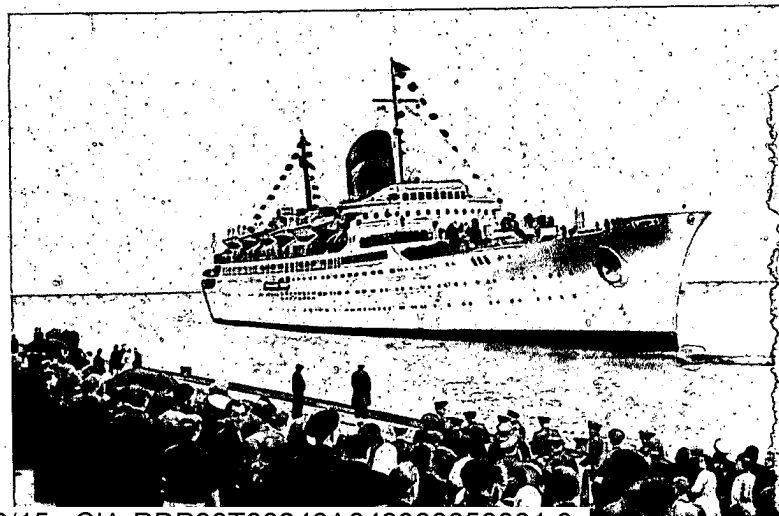
In the main, the city was rebuilt by the end of 1948. All traces of three years' blockade disappeared and the city's former industrial potential was restored. Leningrad grew more beautiful and majestic.

Approximately 100,000 excursions to Leningrad's historical places and charming country spots are arranged every year and about 3,000,000 Soviet tourists and foreign guests come to see them.

English tourists on the Neva Embankment



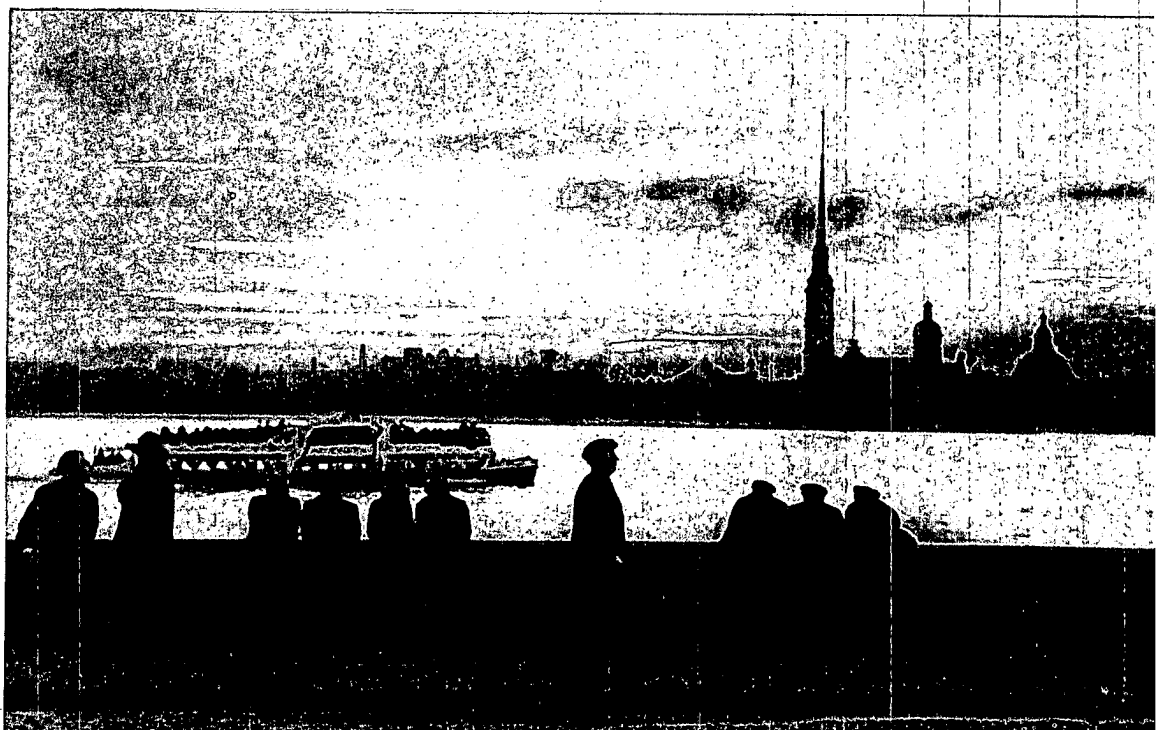
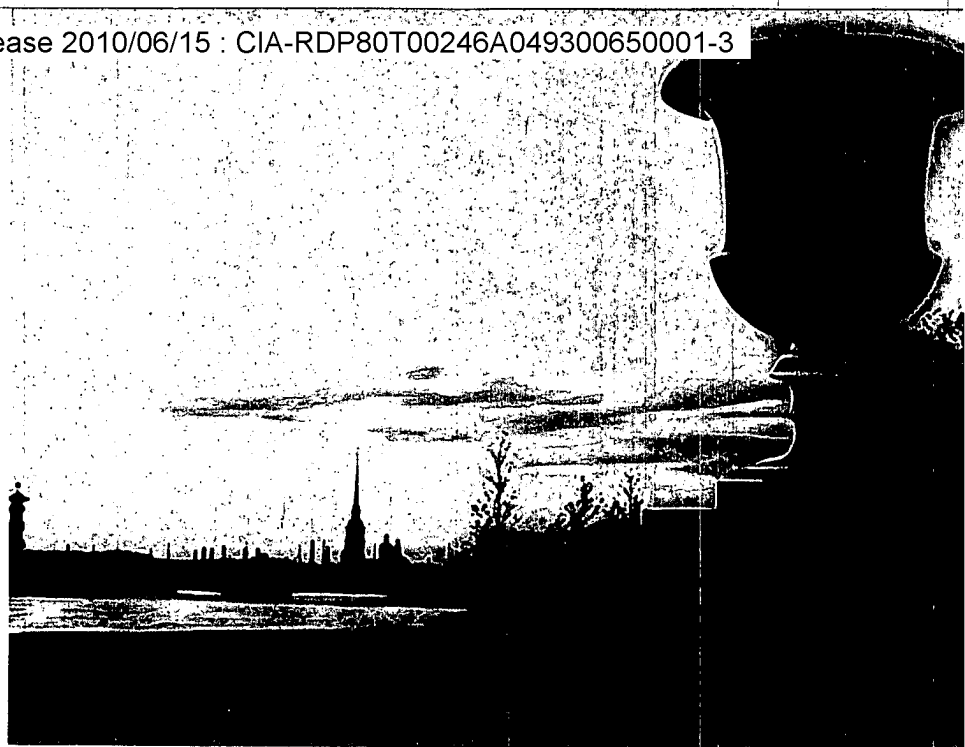
The ship "Antilles" with French tourists



White nights

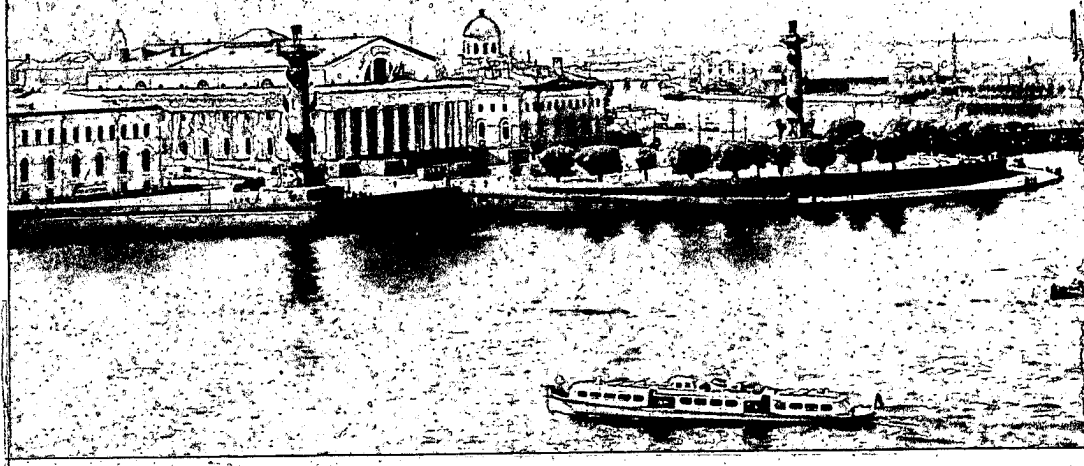
Leningrad's white nights are a stirring sight: semi-darkness draws on but for a few brief hours, the air is clear and transparent, everything around is veiled in a haze of mystery.

Pushkin's "Bronze Horseman", Dostoyevsky's "White Nights"; pictures by Benois, Dobuzhinsky, Ostroumova-Lebedeva and other painters are works inspired by the wonderous white nights of spring and summer.



*The Neva Embankment
on a white night*

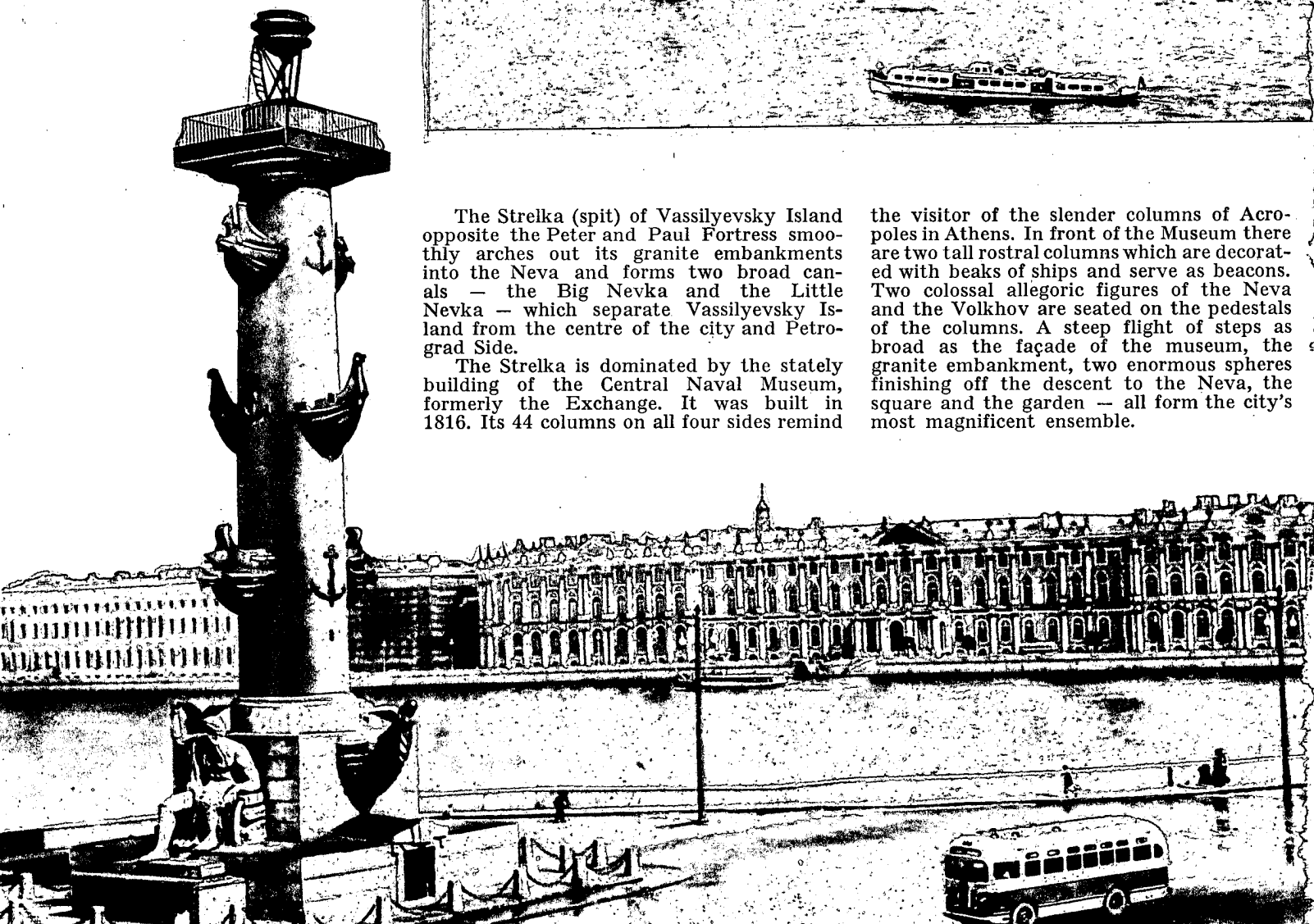
Strelka of the Vassilyevsky Island

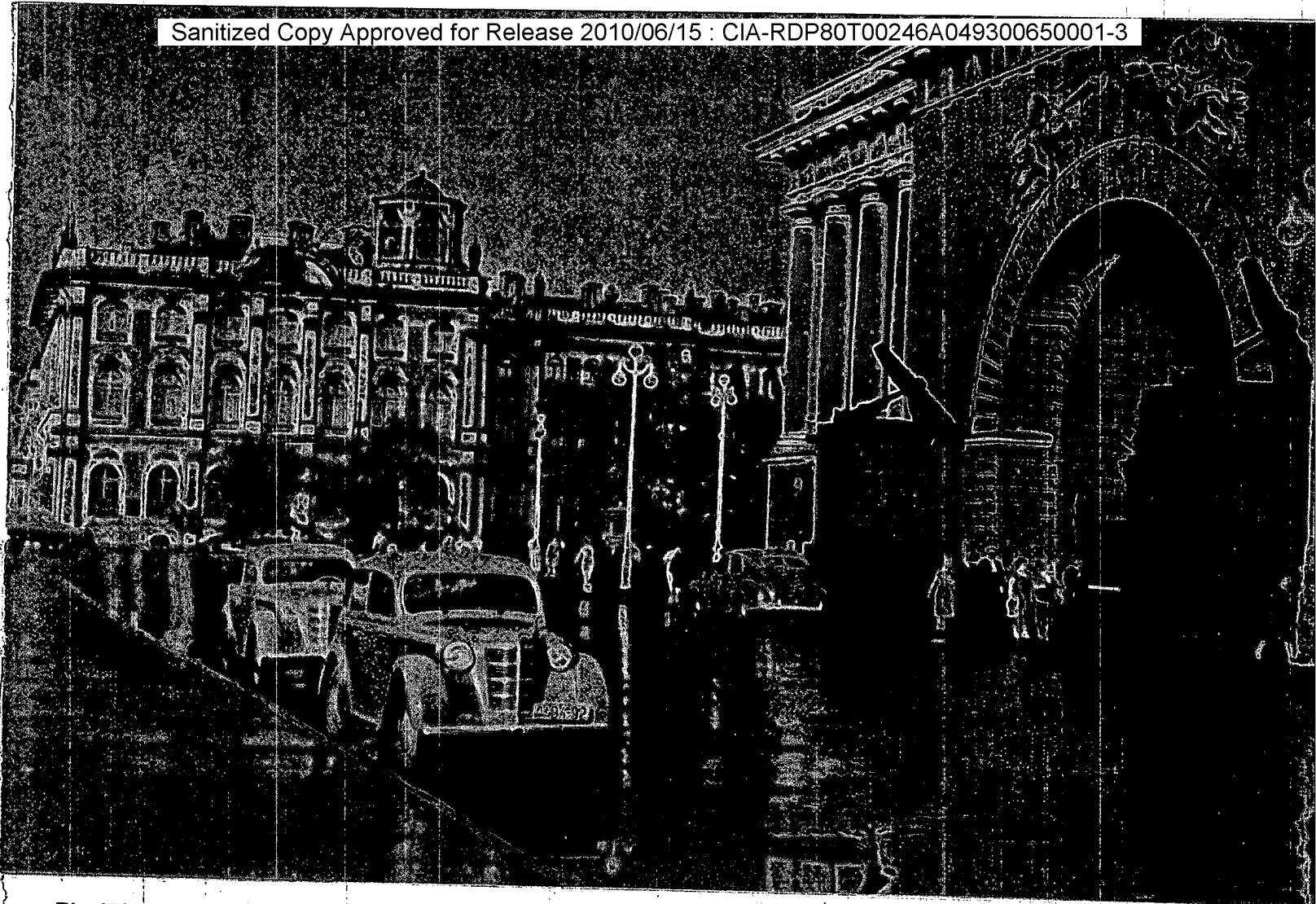


The Strelka (spit) of Vassilyevsky Island opposite the Peter and Paul Fortress smoothly arches out its granite embankments into the Neva and forms two broad canals — the Big Nevka and the Little Nevka — which separate Vassilyevsky Island from the centre of the city and Petrograd Side.

The Strelka is dominated by the stately building of the Central Naval Museum, formerly the Exchange. It was built in 1816. Its 44 columns on all four sides remind

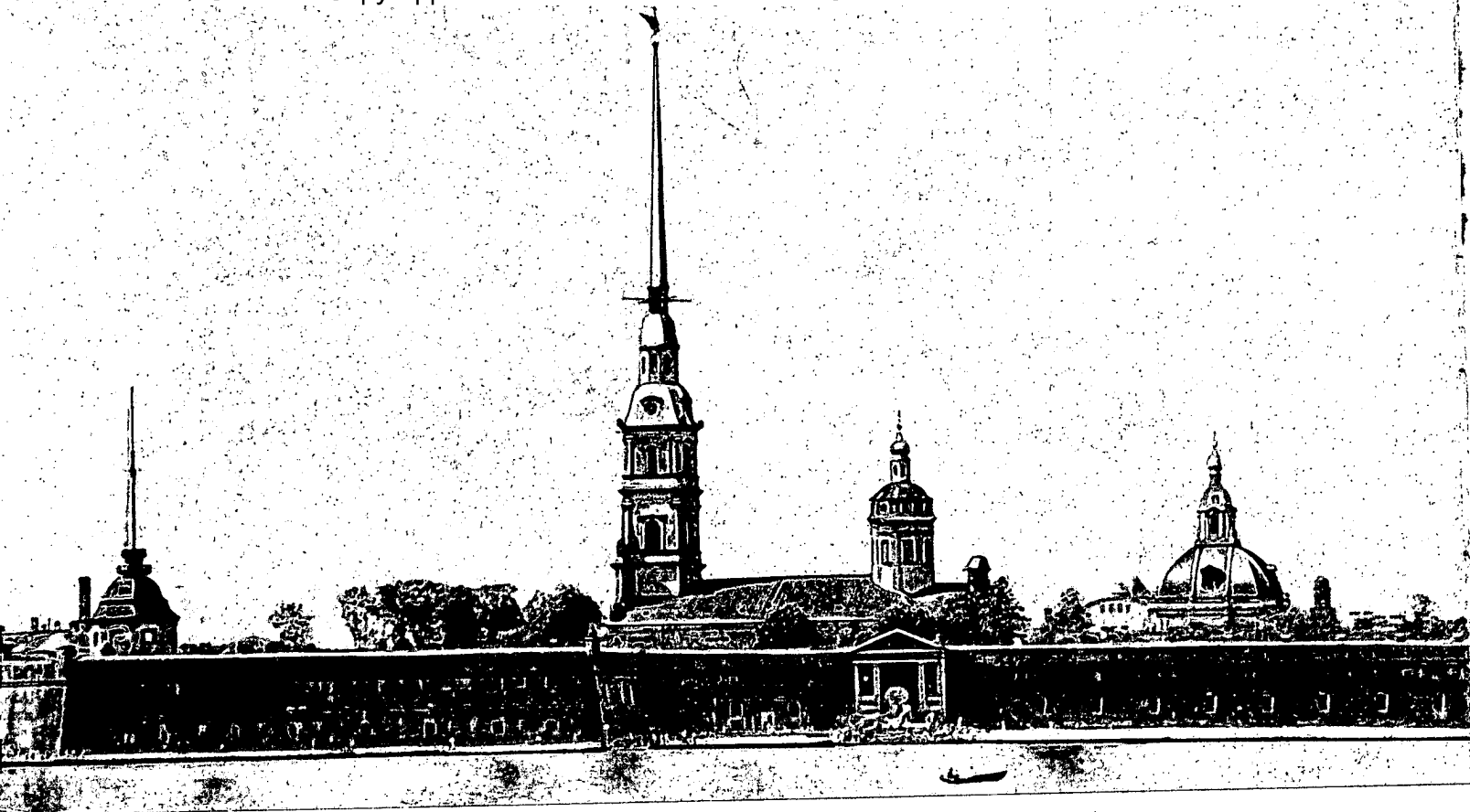
the visitor of the slender columns of Acropolises in Athens. In front of the Museum there are two tall rostral columns which are decorated with beaks of ships and serve as beacons. Two colossal allegoric figures of the Neva and the Volkhov are seated on the pedestals of the columns. A steep flight of steps as broad as the façade of the museum, the granite embankment, two enormous spheres finishing off the descent to the Neva, the square and the garden — all form the city's most magnificent ensemble.





The Winter palace and Admiralty

Next to the Naval Museum stands the Museum of Literature of the Institute of Russian Literature or commonly known as the Pushkin House. It contains an extensive collection of portraits, autographs and documents relating to the lives of outstanding Russian writers and poets.



Peter and Paul Fortress

Two golden steeples facing each other on the Neva's opposite banks draw the attention of the visitor: one of them over the Admiralty (at a height of 77 metres) is crowned by a miniature ship; the other over the Peter and Paul Cathedral (at a height of 121.8 metres) — by an angel bearing a cross.

The Peter and Paul Fortress was built on the bank of the Neva by Tresini. The fortress with its granite embankments, bell-tower and steeple is gracefully silhouetted against the blue sky. Old and well-preserved Petrovsky Gates lead into the fortress.

In a special pavilion next to the cathedral is on display an historic relic — Peter's boat which is known as "the Grandfather of the Russian Navy" or "the founder of the Russian Navy".

Since Peter I the cathedral served as a burial place for Russian tsars and the fortress as a prison for political convicts. Lenin's elder brother A. I. Ulyanov, writers: Radishchev, Chernyshevsky, Dostoyevsky, Gorky and others languished in the cells of the fortress. Today it is a department of the Museum of the History of Leningrad.

Opposite the fortress tower the turquoise-blue minarets and the cupola of a mosque — a replica of the famous mosque in Samarkand. Here starts the principal thoroughfare of Petrograd Side — Kirovsky Prospekt (4 km. in length). Kirovsky Prospekt leads to the sea coast, Kirov Islands, the Park of Recreation and to Kirov Stadium.

At the beginning of the thoroughfare stands a monument to the sailors of the destroyer "Stereushchy" who, after sinking their ship, heroically gave their lives for their country in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 — 1905.

Admiralty

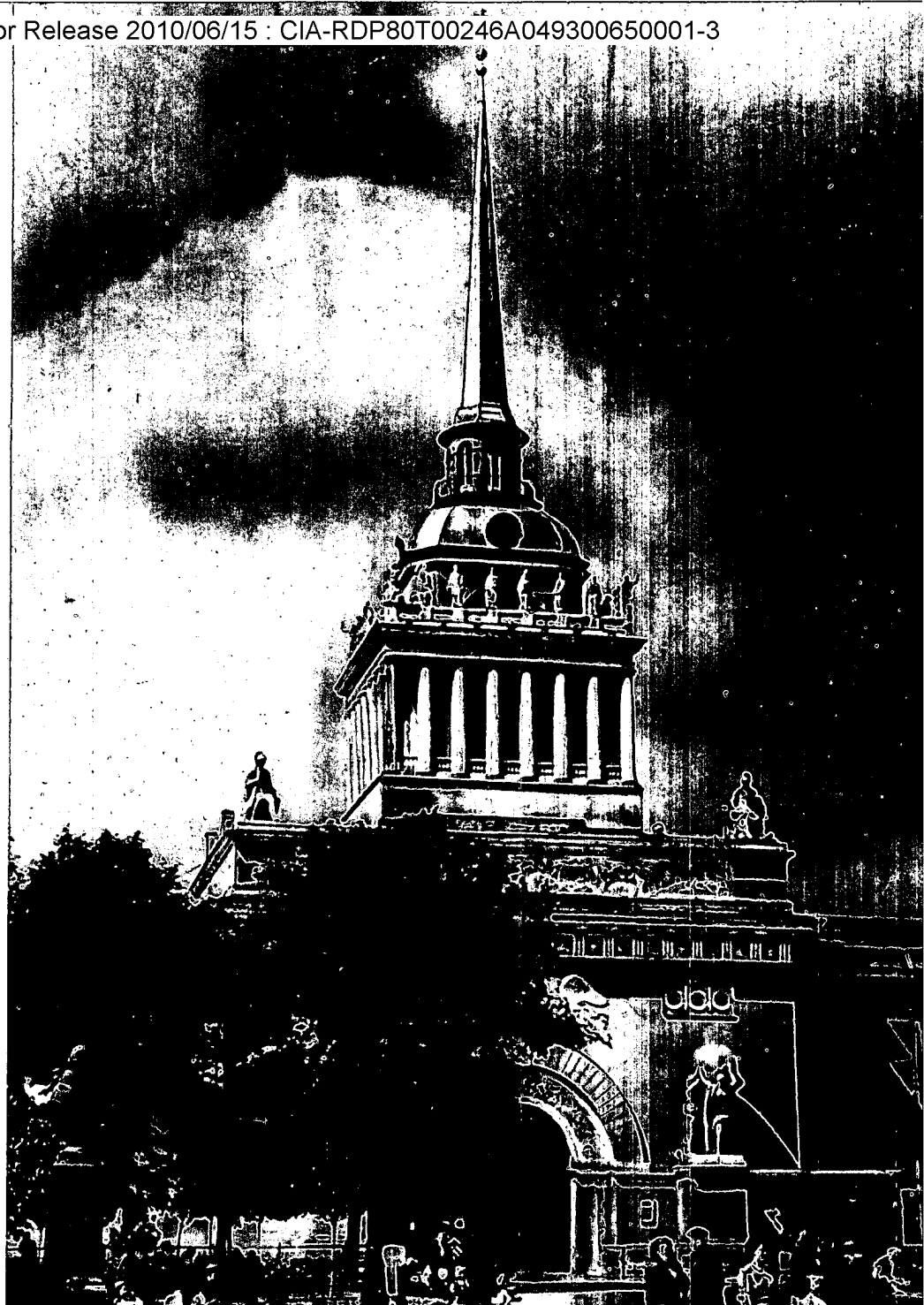
Next to the Winter Palace on the Neva Embankment stands the Admiralty. Its façades face Palace Square and Decembrists' Square.

Its golden steeple is the central architectural point of Leningrad. Three radii from this point cut through the heart of the town forming thus Leningrad's three principal thoroughfares — Nevsky Prospekt, Dzerzhinsky Street and Mayorov Prospekt.

The construction of the Admiralty, the work of the great Russian architect Zakharov, was started in 1806 and completed in 1823. The entire length of the Admiralty is 400 metres. A windowless cube as tall as the Admiralty is placed in the centre of the building. On its sides on two stone pedestals stand Shedrin's sculptures of nymphs supporting the globe. Above a low cornice rises an attic with Terebenev's bas-reliefs depicting the foundation of the Russian Navy. Statues of warriors are etching against the sky on all four corners of the attic. The entire ensemble is dominated by a little tower decorated by an ionic colonnade and the sculptures personifying twelve months of the year. And finally the Admiralty is crowned by a small cupola and a steeple with a ship on its tip.

The Admiralty is unrivalled for its perfect combination of architecture and sculpture.

★



University Embankment



From the Spit Vassilyevsky Island runs the University Embankment. The first building close to the descent of Respublikansky Bridge is the Kunstkamera, or a cabinet of curiosities, built early in the XVIIIth century. Its octagonal tower houses an observatory. Academician Lomonosov, the great Russian scholar and father of Russian science worked for the greater part of his life in the Kunstkamera.

Next to the Kunstkamera stands the Academy of Sciences, and further onward — Leningrad University extending for several hundred metres along the embankment. The University bears the name of Zhdanov.

Before the revolution Russia had only a few dozen institutions of higher education. Today there are 900 and over 60 of them with a student body of 100,000 are located in Leningrad.

Leningrad University as well as Moscow University is one of the oldest in the country. Leningrad University was founded in 1819. It was the alma mater of Russia's greatest scholars, writers, and poets — Sechenov, Pavlov, Mechnikov, Popov, Timiryazev, Miklukha-Maklay, Chernyshevsky, Turgenev and Nekrasov.

The University has 140 chairs and 12 faculties where 13,000 students are receiving education in 52 branches of learning. 1,500 professors and research workers are engaged in scientific and pedagogical activity.

In 1891, Lenin graduated from its Law faculty.



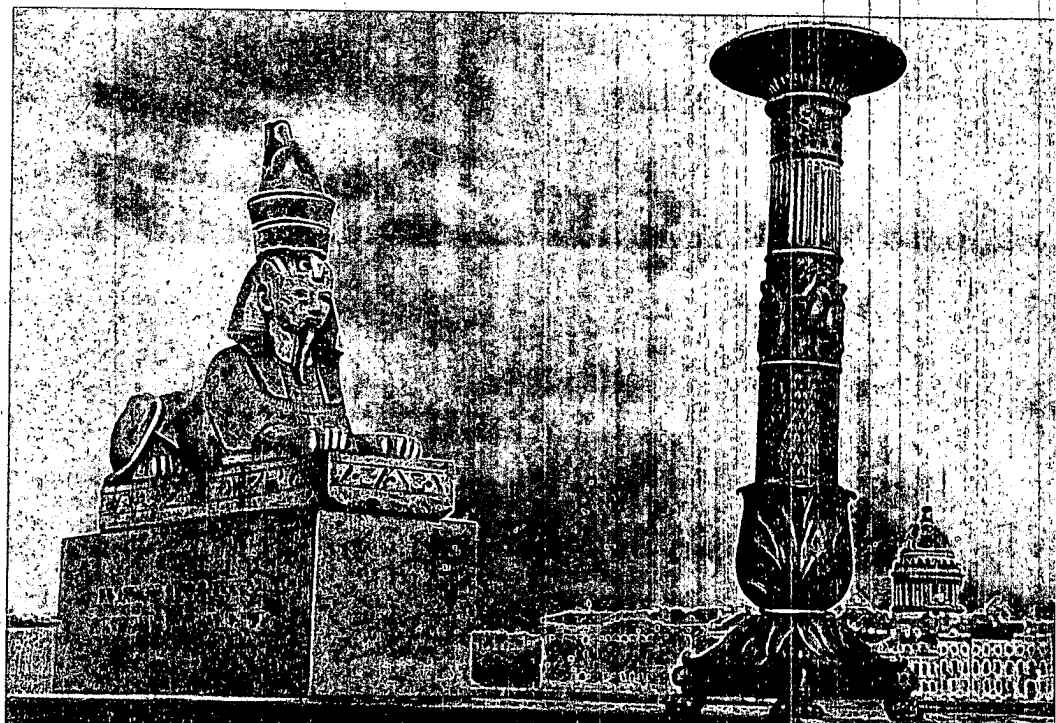


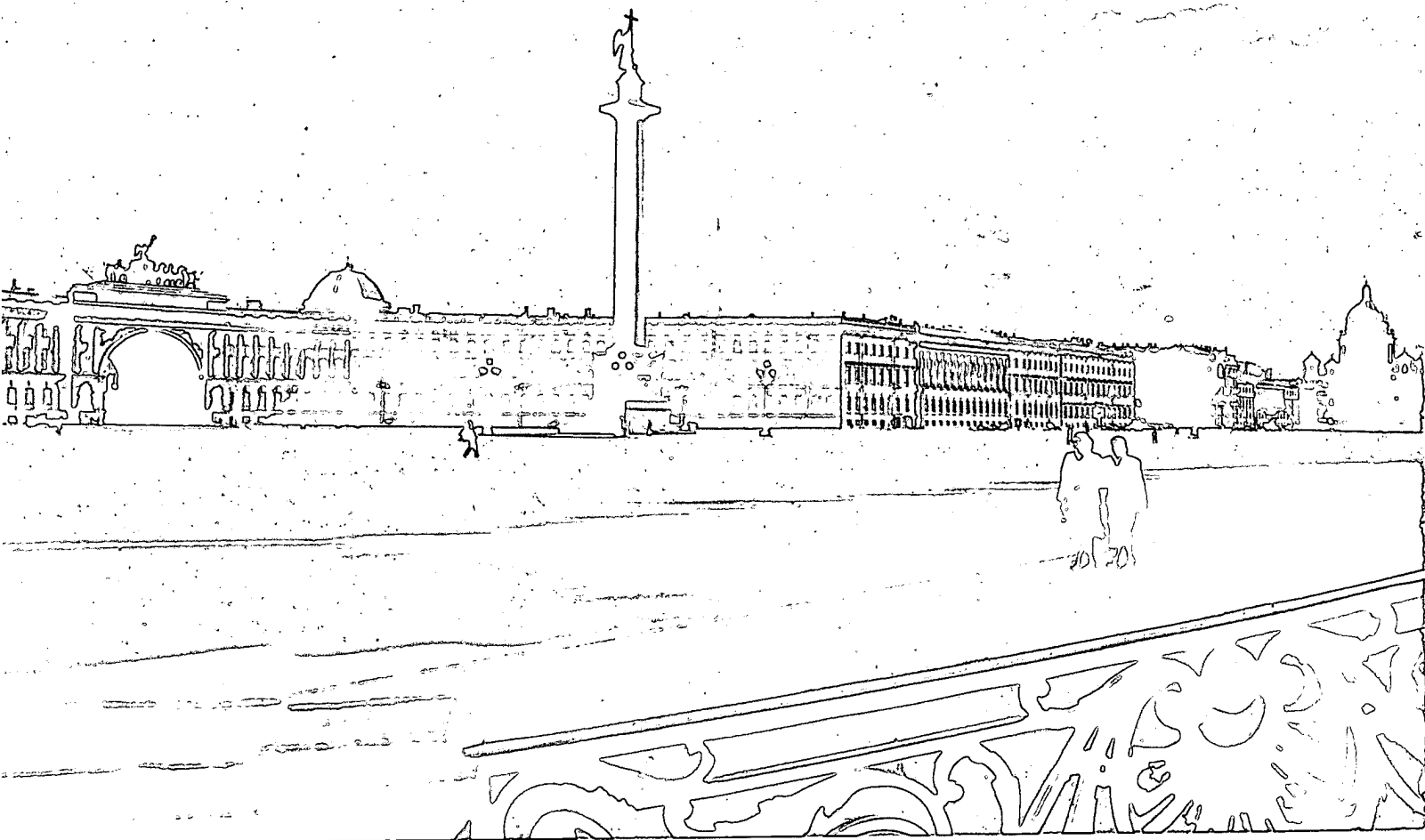
Academy of Art

Further along the embankment stands the imposing building of the Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, formerly the Academy of Art. It was designed and erected by Kokorinov and de la Motte. Its magnificent vestibule leads into the tapestried rooms of the Council Hall and Museum which treasures miniature copies of Leningrad's famous buildings.

The Academy of Art looks out on to a quay decorated with statues of sphinxes and huge bronze torchères. The quay was built by Ton, Voronikhin's disciple.

★



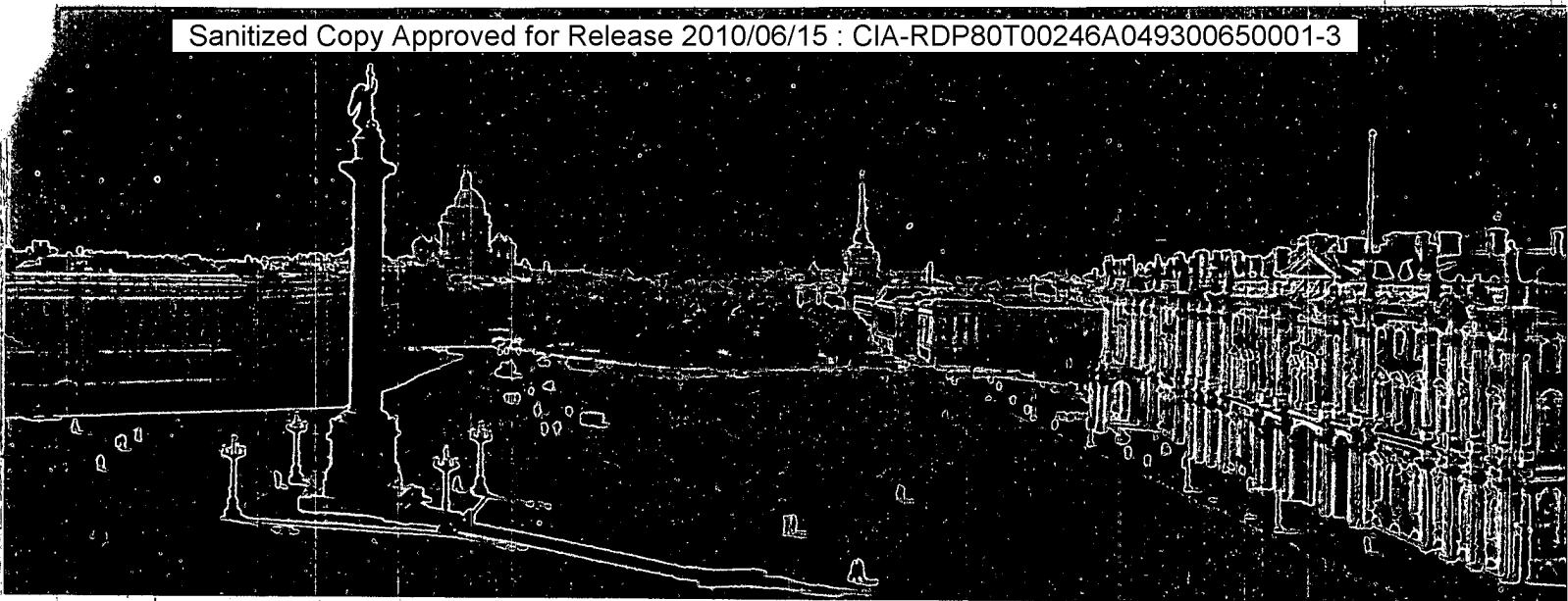


Palace Square

Dvortsovaya Square (Palace Square) is one of Leningrad's most spacious squares. On one side it is bounded by the semi-circle of the General Staff with the arch of triumph in its centre and sculpture group personifying Victory flying over the arch; and on the other — by the majestic baroque edifice of the Winter Palace, formerly the royal residence of Russian tsars. It was built over a period of ten years (1752—1762) by the prominent Russian architect Rastrelli.

In the centre of the square stands the Alexandre Column. It is known to be one of the tallest columns in the world.

The column was hewn from a solid granite rock and stands on its bas-relief pedestal without any fastenings. It weighs 600 tons, is 3.66 metres in diameter and up 47.5 metres high. It is crowned by an angel bearing a cross (executed by sculptor Orlovsky).



Winter Palace

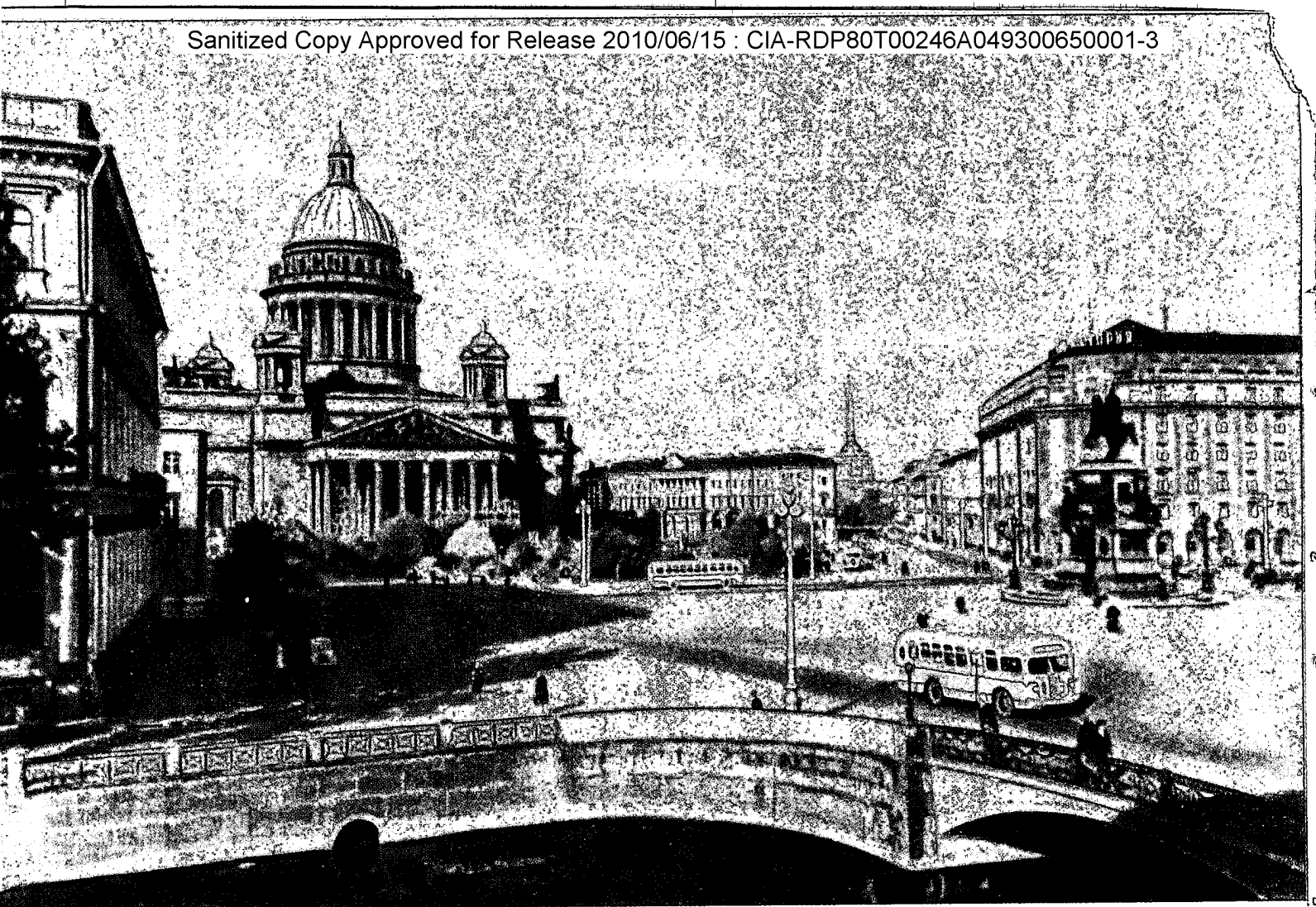
The northern façade of the Winter Palace and the buildings connected with it by roofed passages look out on the Neva Embankment. The buildings of the Small Hermitage and the New Hermitage stand in Khalturin Street. The portico of the New Hermitage rests on eight colossal atlantes which were executed from gray Karelian granite by sculptor Terebenev.

There are over 1,000 halls and rooms in the palace. Some of them are exceedingly large — Georgiyevsky Hall can be cited as an example. It has a floor space of 800 sq. metres.

★

*Builders from the United
States in Leningrad*





*Isaakiyevsky
Square*

To the left the square is flanked by the Admiralty's western façade and in the distance stands St. Isaac's Cathedral, now a museum, which enormous golden cupola is 28 metres in diameter.

The cathedral was erected in 1818—1858 by Monferrand. The height of the building is 101.5 metres. 112 monolithic granite columns girdle its foundation and portico. Kronstadt and Petrodvorets are visible from its tower on good weather.

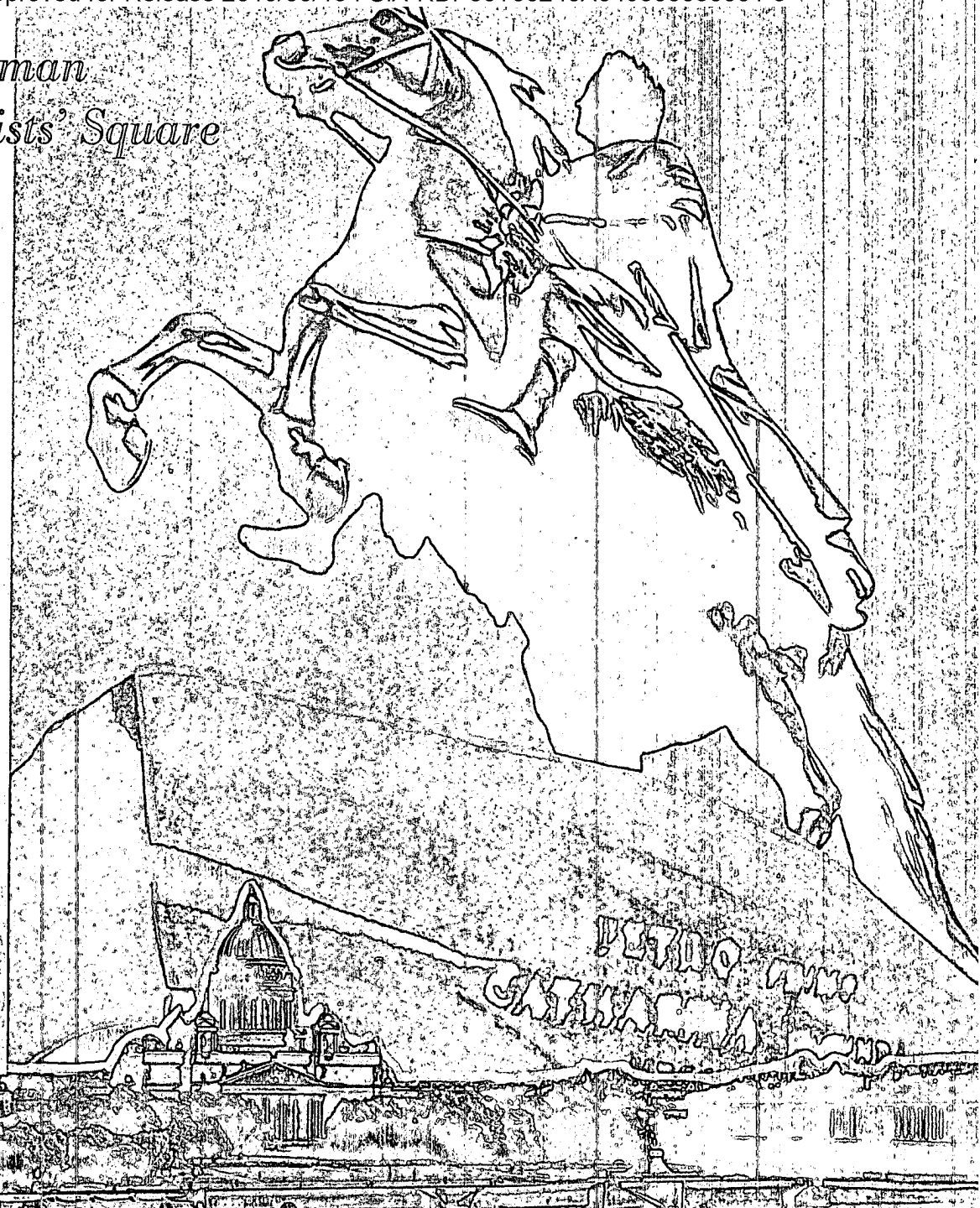
Hotels Astoria and Leningradskaya are located on Isaakiyevsky Square.

Bronze Horseman and Decembrists' Square

On the left bank of the Neva opposite the Academy of Art lies Decembrists' Square. It was here that on December 14, 1825, the day of taking an oath to Nicholas I, the Decembrists brought out the insurgent regiments. The uprising was brutally suppressed by the tsar.

In the centre of the square stands the Bronze Horseman, a monument to Peter II by Falconet. The monument is silhouetted against the magnificent building of the Senate and Synod with the arch of triumph and statues personifying Law, Justice, Vigilance, Impartiality, Truth, Wisdom, Jurisprudence, Solidarity, Piety and Faith.

The Bronze Horseman rearing a horse on a granite rock is a wonderful example of monumental sculpture. Its severe simplicity, expressiveness and dynamism are truly striking.



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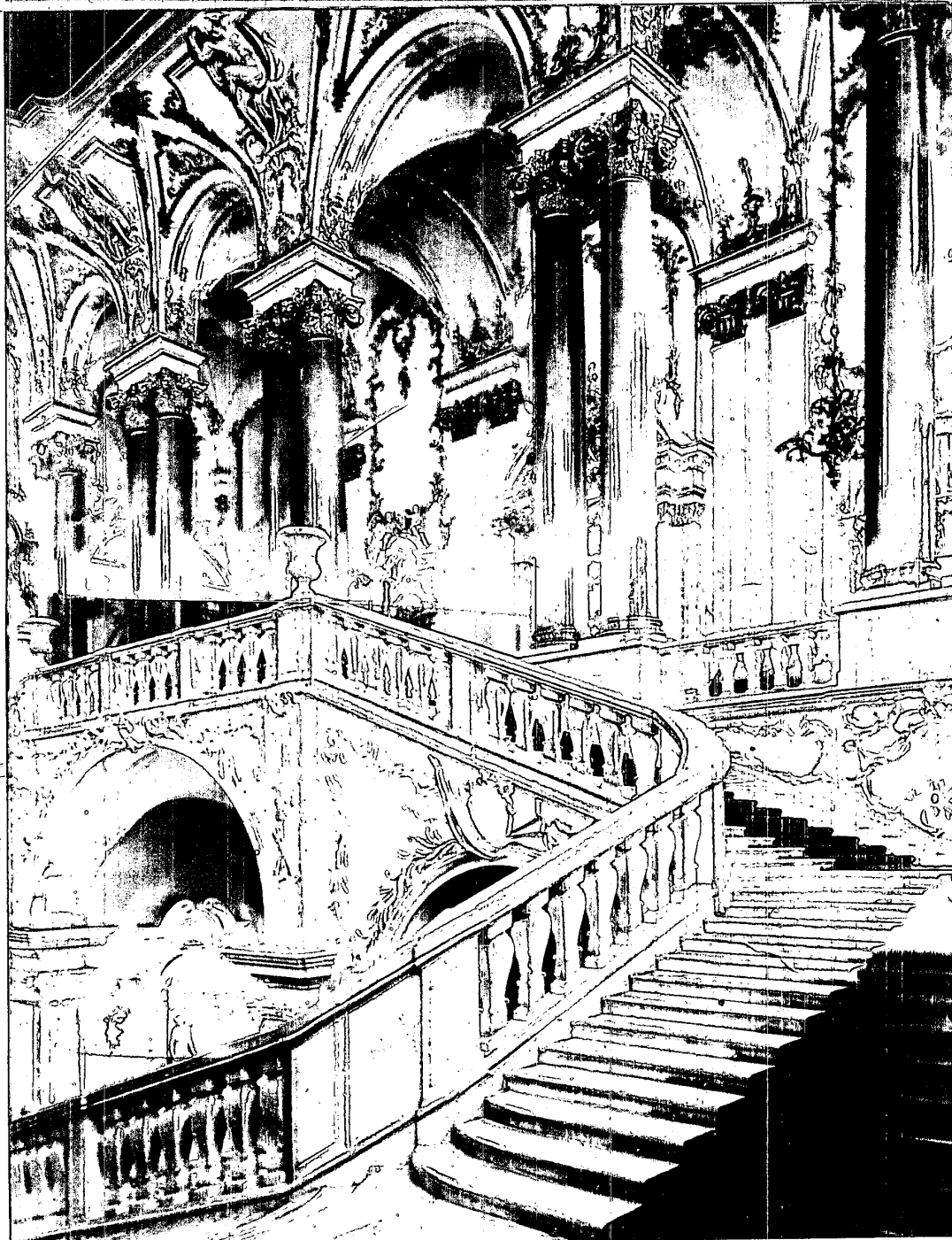
The Moyka Embankment

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Hermitage

The entire Winter Palace and the buildings adjoining it are the premises of the enormous Hermitage Museum. The buildings were decorated by outstanding masters of art. The Iordansky Entrance leads the visitor into the museum from the Neva Embankment. The Main Stairway of white marble, sumptuously decorated with mouldings, ... gilding, sculptures, columns and a huge picturesque plafond, sweeps up to the second floor where it spreads out into two wings. The stairway is executed in baroque style and preserves the majestic appearance of the XVIIIth century court architecture.

*The Main Stairway of
the Hermitage*



Thirty-eight expositions of the museum display over 2,000,000 exhibits. They acquaint the visitor with the history of culture and art of remote epochs: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and Scythian collections. There are exhibits dating back to the Early Stone Age (500,000 B. C.).

The departments of Russian culture, the history of Central Asian culture and art, ancient Egypt and ancient Greece and Rome occupy several dozen show-rooms. Collections illustrating the age-old culture of China and the art of India are on display.

The department of the West European art takes up over 120 show-rooms. It includes a collection

of paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Velazquez, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Delacroix, Reynolds and other outstanding masters; sculptures by Michelangelo, Canova, Thorvaldsen, Goudon, Falconet, etc. The museum's collections of Rembrandt's paintings and etchings is one of the largest in the world.

In Georgiyevsky Hall is mounted an enormous map of the Soviet Union executed in rare Urals stones. 45,000 pieces of stone are inlaid in a space of 27 sq. metres. The map marks the administrative boundaries of the U.S.S.R., over 450 large cities and towns, rivers, lakes and even the country's relief.

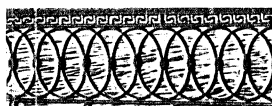
Of interest are the spacious state

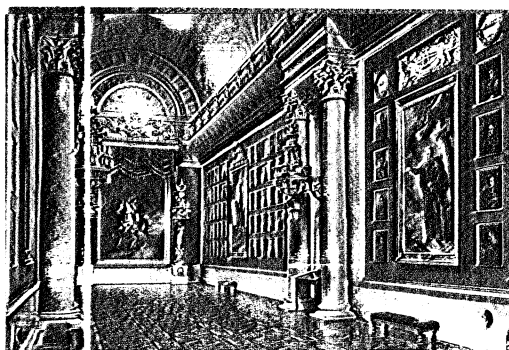
rooms and galleries. The gallery of Peter I contains machines, tools and objects used during his reign. Peter's personal things are found here too. The Gallery of the Patriotic War of 1812 is remarkable for its portraits of Field-Marshal Kutuzov and his comrades-in-arms who participated in Russia's great victory over Napoleon.

The visitor is also attracted by the Raphael Loggias an exact replica of the loggias built in Rome and decorated by Raphael and his pupils. They had been copied on canvas in Rome for over a period of several years. The canvases were then shipped to St. Petersburg and stretched on frames on the walls and ceilings of the gallery.

A monolithic vase (5x3.25 metres), cut at Kolyvan Factory from Revnev Jasper, catches the eye in one of the show-rooms. It weighs 19 tons and is 2.5 metres high. It was moved in through an opening in the wall when the Winter Palace was under construction.

The right wing of the Winter Palace houses in its 17 spacious halls, that face the Admiralty, the Pushkin Museum. It has an extensive collection of paintings, sculptures, documents and autographs. One of its show-rooms displays Pushkin's works in 81 languages. During the years of Soviet power his works were published in 73,000,000 copies.

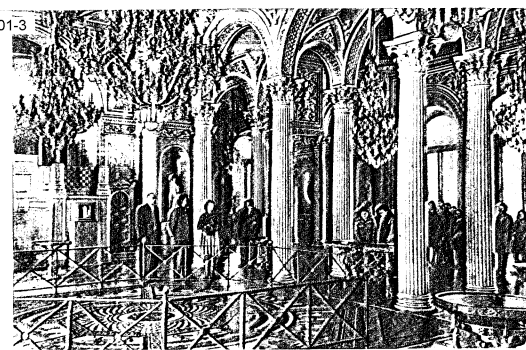




The Gallery of 1812



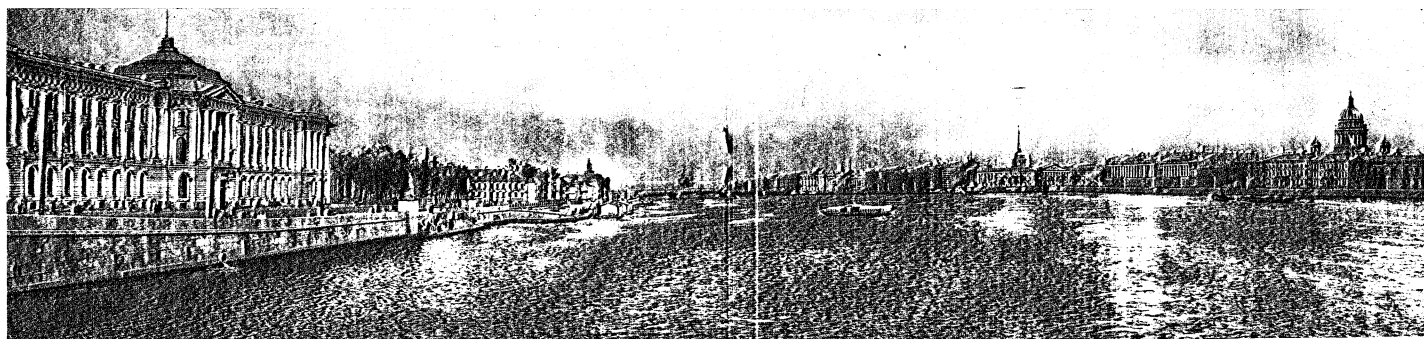
Georgiyevsky Hall

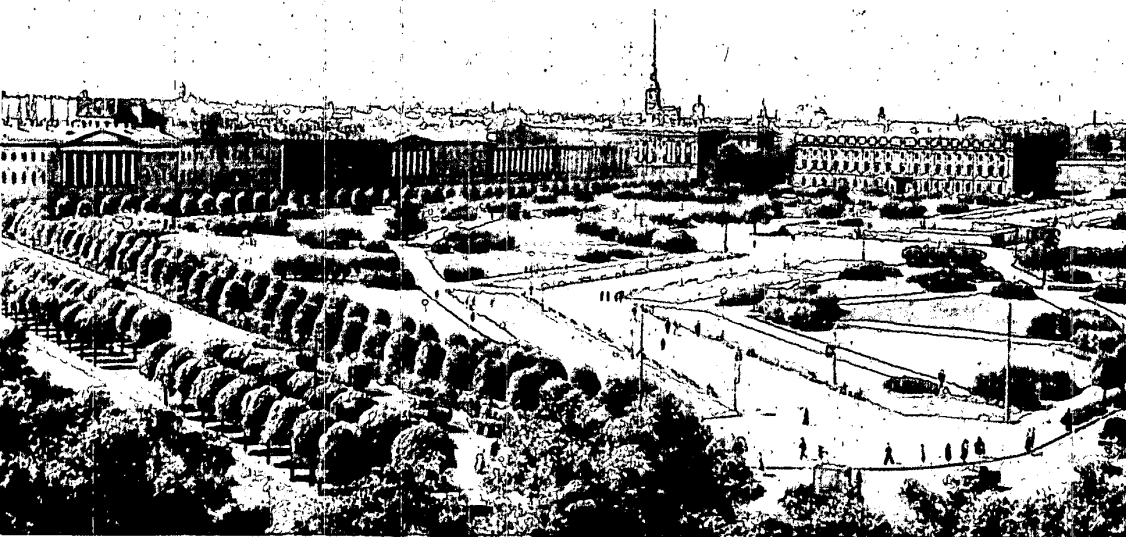


The Pavilion Hall

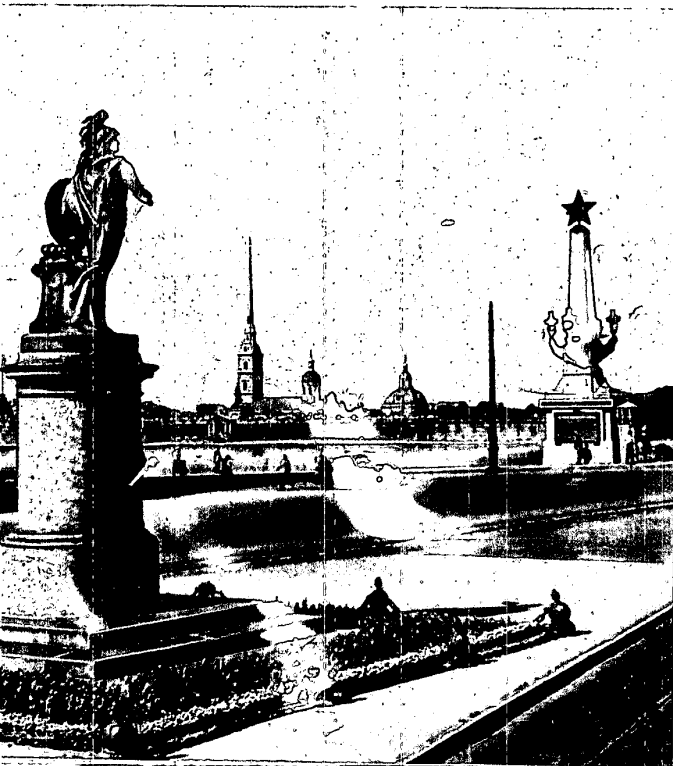
NEVA

NEVA

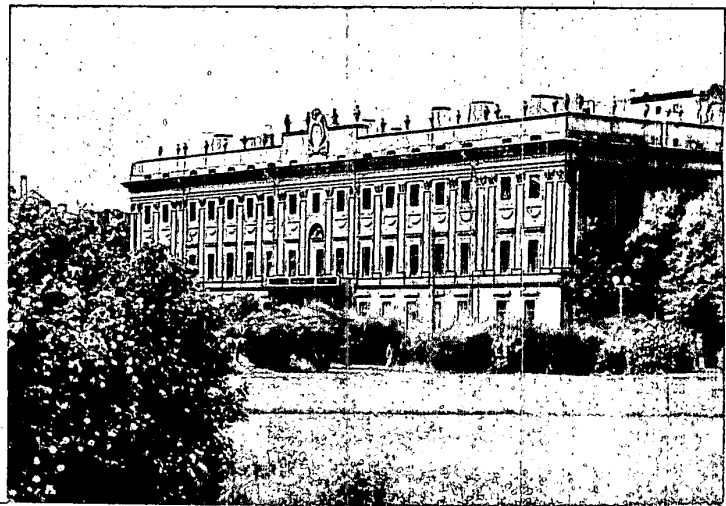




*Field
of Mars*



The Monument to Suvorov



The Marble Palace

On a small clearing stands a monument to the great Russian fabulist, Krylov. The grilles of the Summer Garden facing the Neva were built in 1784 according to the designs of architect Velten. Their beauty is known all over the world. Thirty-six granite columns surmounted by vases and urns stand on a tall granite foundation. The columns alternate with wrought-iron panels remarkable for their elegance, simplicity of design and gilded bronze ornamentation.

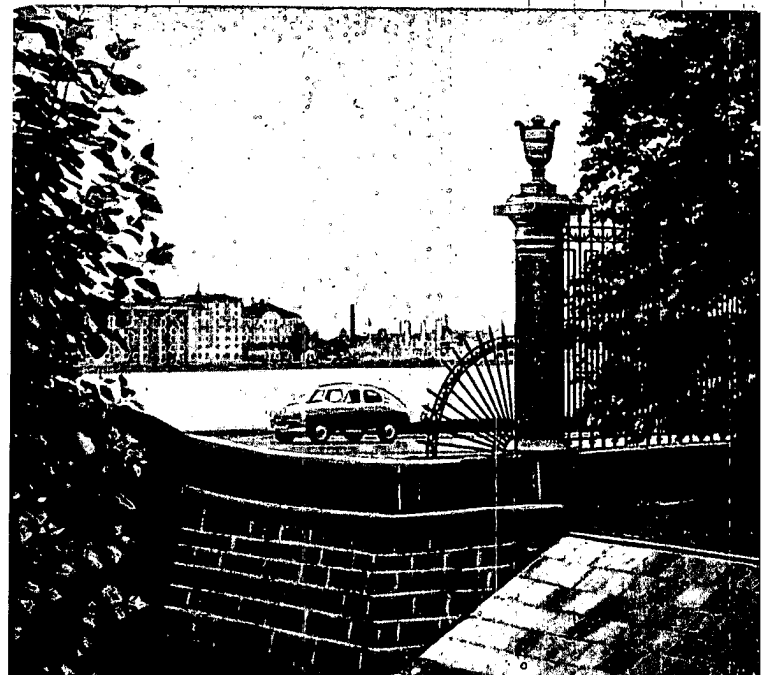
In Field of Mars opposite the main entrance of the Summer Garden is situated Inzhenerny Castle. The castle is surrounded by the waters of the Fontanka and the Moika. Bazhenov and Brenna were its architects. Before its majestic marble portal stands the equestrian statue of Peter I, sculptured by Rastrelli (père).



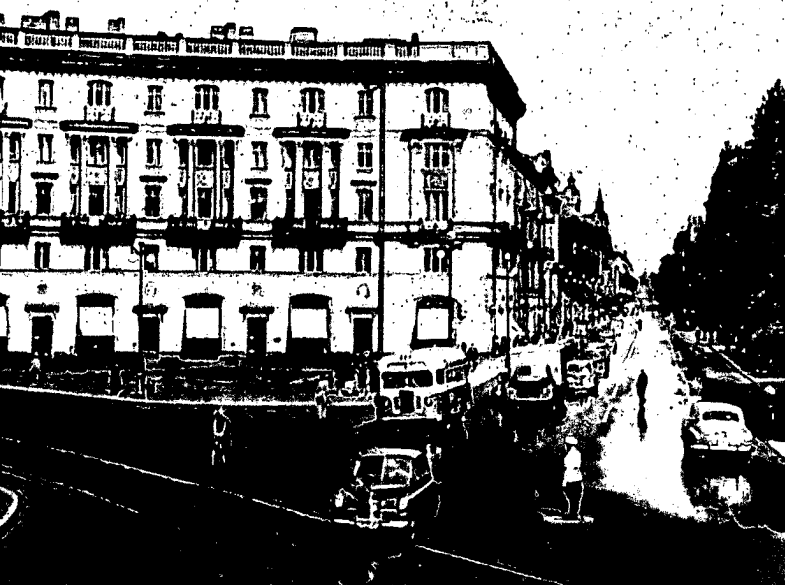
Children at the monument to Krylov

At the Lebyazhi Canal

Inzhenerny Castle



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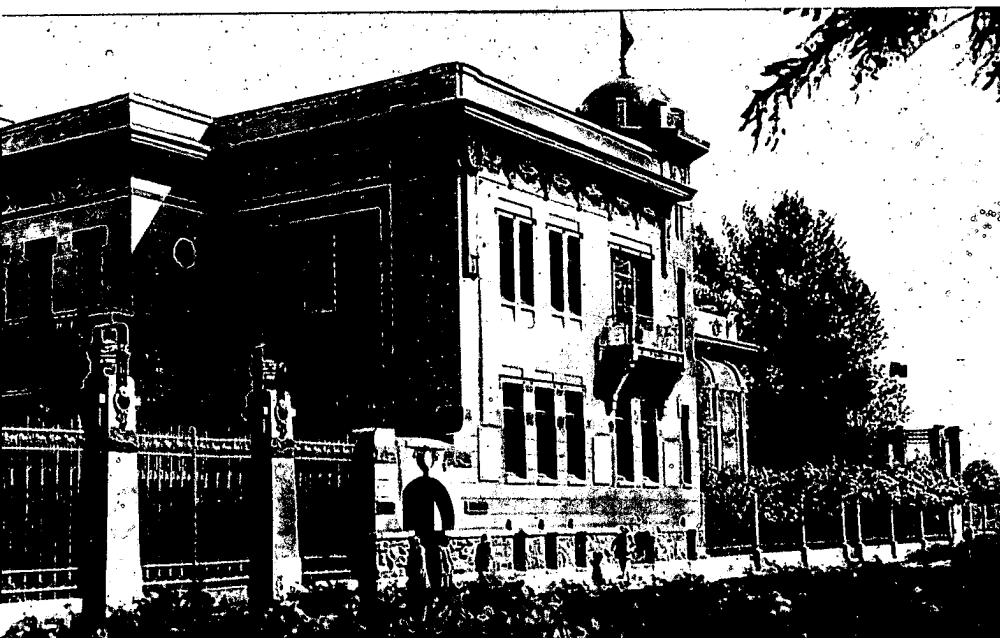
Kirovskiy Prospekt

Kirov Museum

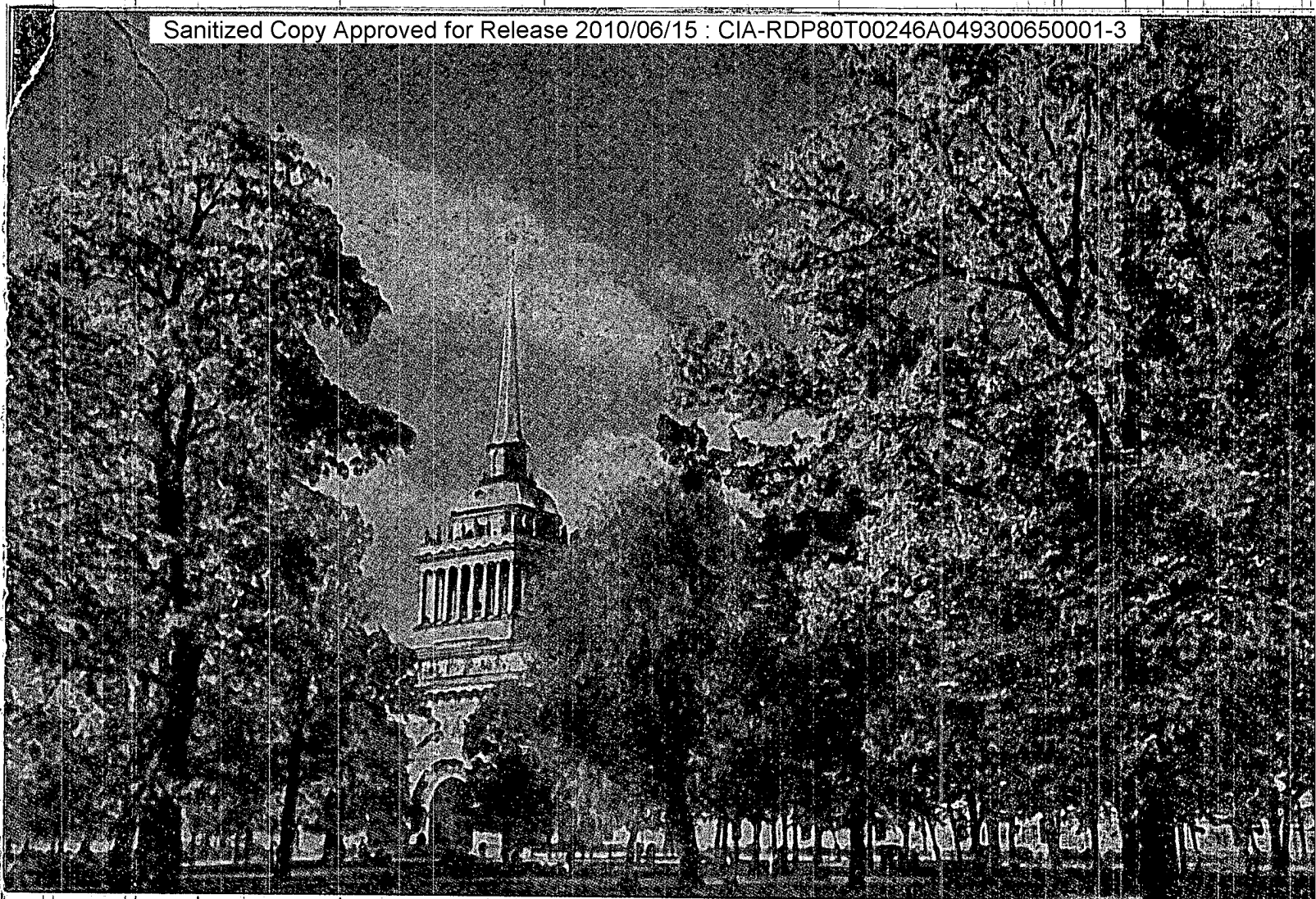


Revolution Square

*Monument to the
"Steregushchy"*



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The Admiralty

Nevsky Prospect, Leningrad's principal artery, is notable for its lively traffic. Its length from the Alexandre Nevsky Lavra to the Admiralty is almost 5 kilometres. At a distance of three kilometres, from the Moskoysky Terminal, the eye catches the slender silhouette of the Admiralty's steeple.

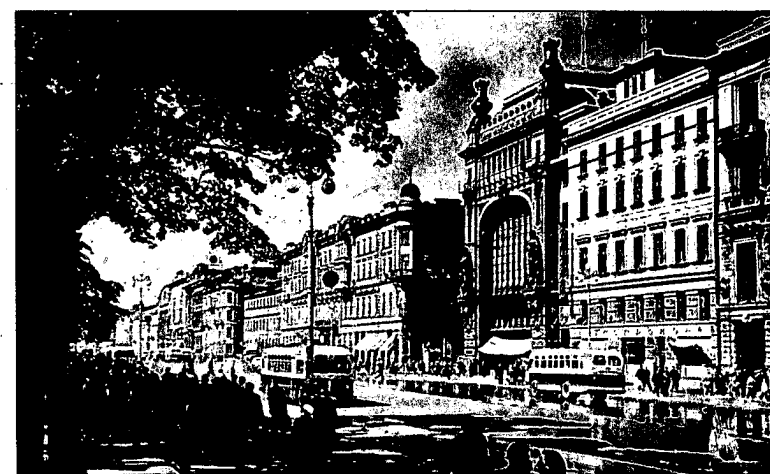
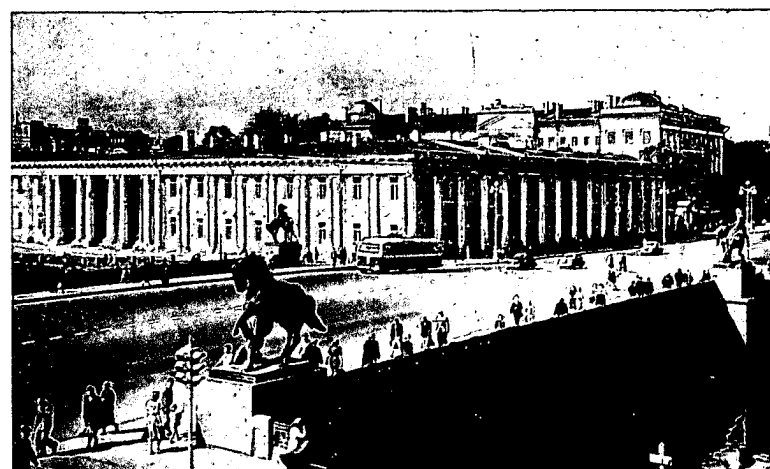
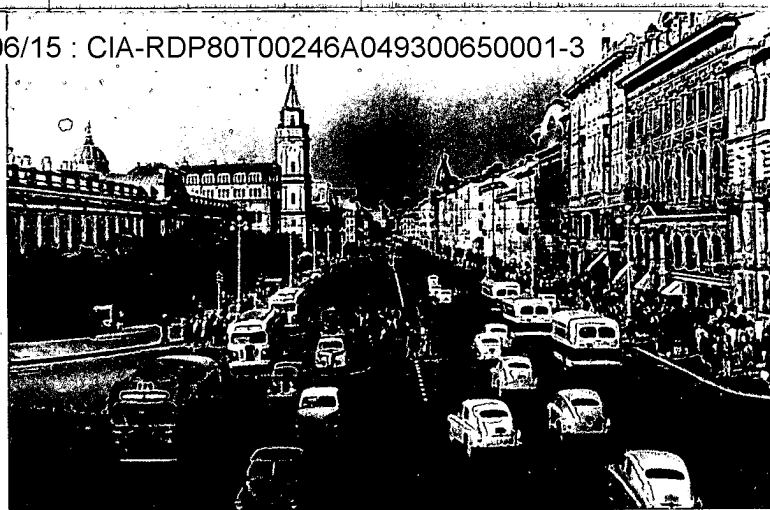
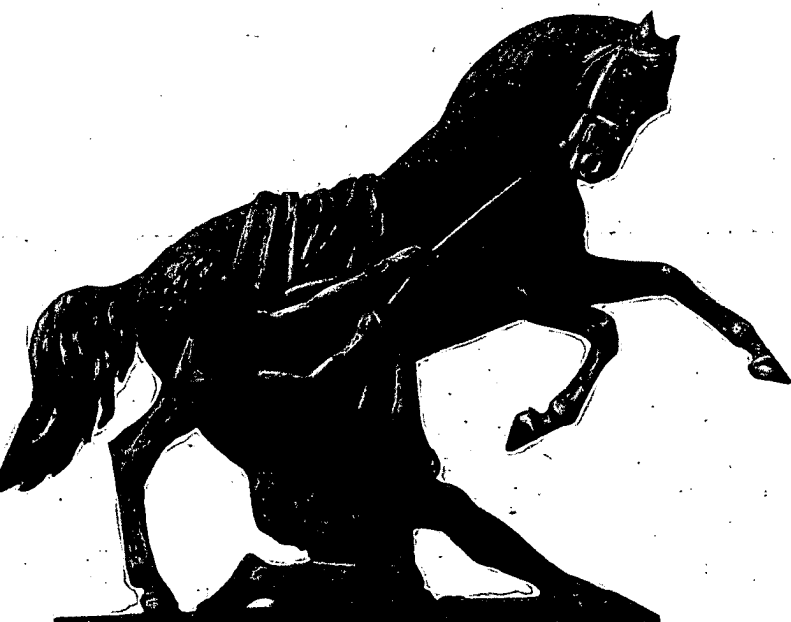
Nevsky Prospect

In Nevsky Prospect there are many historical monuments and buildings, big shops, cafés and hotels. The first line of the Leningrad underground railway starts near Moskovsky Terminal in Vosstanye Square.

At Anichkov Bridge Nevsky Prospect is traversed by the Fontanka river. The river is spanned by a bridge decorated by four beautiful sculptural groups of horse-tamers, executed by Klodt.

The former Anichkov Palace is known today as the Palace of Young Pioneers. In the palace children attend various scientific, technical and art circles of which there are more than 600. It can accommodate 5,000 children who are given the greatest of care. Here children spend their leisure and meet outstanding scientists, writers and actors.

Next to Anichkov Palace there is another architectural ensemble created by Rossi — Ostrovsky Square. Then follows a garden with a monument to Catherine II. Standing off Nevsky Prospect is Russia's oldest drama theatre named after Pushkin. The other side of this magnificent building faces Rossi Street in which the country's oldest Ballet School is located. The school was founded 200 years ago. Famous ballet dancers — Pavlova, Semyonova, Ulanova, Plisetskaya, Dudinskaya, Chabukiani and others — were among its pupils.



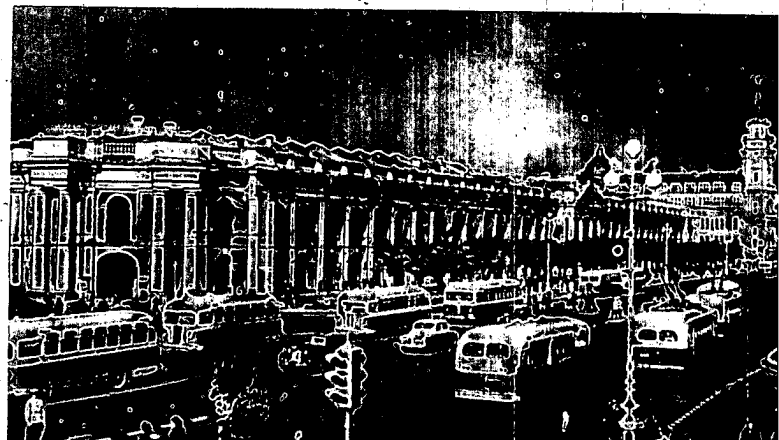


The main façade of the State Public Library overlooks Ostrovsky Square. The library is one of the biggest in the world and stores 12,000,000 books, magazines and manuscripts. There are 32 reading-rooms and the daily number of research workers, students and readers who come here exceeds 4,000.

Near the Public Library opposite each other stand Gostinny Dvor and Passage which are huge department stores.

The next architectural ensemble created by Rossi in Nevsky Prospect is Arts Square with Mikhailovsky Palace at its rear. The palace houses the Russian Museum which contains paintings and sculptures by outstanding Russian masters dating from the 10th to the 20th century. It treasures more than 200,000 works of art. Works by Polenov, Repin, Kuindji, Vasnetsov, Savitsky, Surikov, Levitan, Antokolsky, Ginsburg and others are on display.

The museum's department of folk and applied art exhibits porcelain and earthenware, art objects of stone and glass, Lomonosov's valueless collection of mosaics, carved ivory, furniture, embroidery by serfs, metal-wrought objects from the Urals and lacquered articles by Palekh handicraftsmen. The section displaying Soviet art is expanding with every passing year.





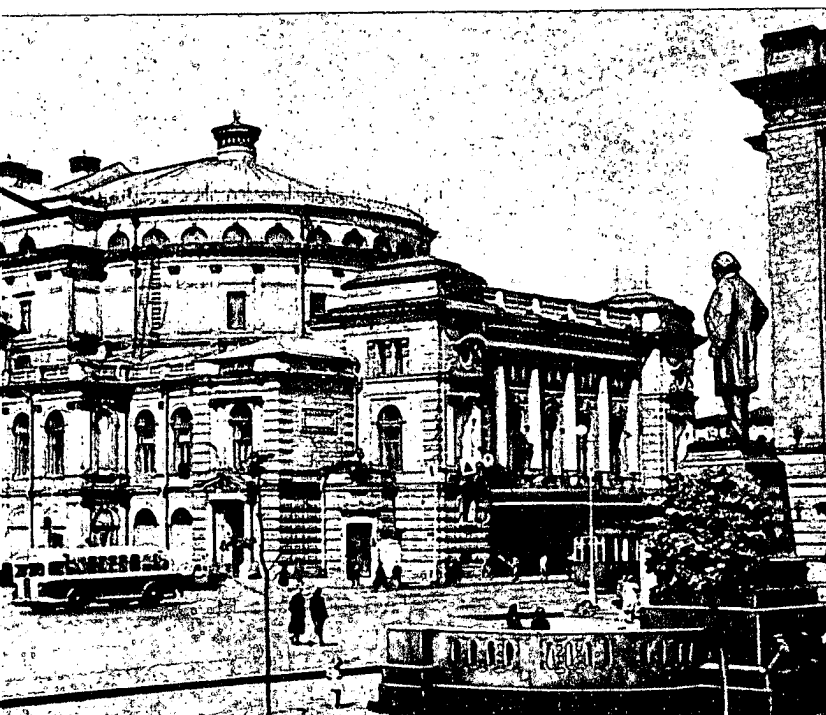
Kazansky Cathedral

At a distance of a few hundred metres in the direction to the Admiralty towers the imposing semi-circular colonnade of Kazansky Cathedral planned by the great Russian architect Voronikhin.

Monuments to outstanding Russian warriors — Kutuzov and Barclai de Tolly — stand in front of the cathedral's wings. On the landing beside the cathedral are the semi-circular, richly ornamented grilles. The cathedral houses the Museum of Religion and Atheism.

Near the Admiralty Nevsky Prospect is traversed by Herzen Street. Turning to the right Herzen Street takes the visitor under the Arch of the General Staff to Dvortsovaya Square; as the visitor turns to the left Herzen Street takes him to Isaakiyevsky Square and further down to the huge pile of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre, one of leading theatres in the country. Opposite the theatre is Leningrad's Conservatoire. The great Russian composers Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Moussorgsky and others were among its students. On both sides of the Conservatoire stand monuments to Glinka and Rimsky-Korsakov.

The Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre



The Ballet "The Swan Lake" ; Act II.



Tavrichesky Palace and Smolny

Further along the Neva Embankment and beyond Liteiny Bridge stands the domed pile of Tavrichesky Palace. It was erected in 1783-1789 by architect Starov for Prince Potyomkin, the famous Russian warrior and favourite of Catherine II. The grounds around the palace are covered by a shady park. Conferences and meetings are held in the palace today.

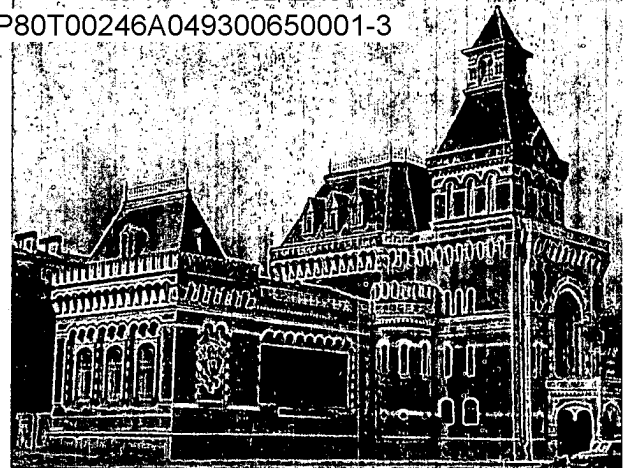
Not far from Tavrichesky Palace Smolny is situated. In 1917, with Lenin at its head, the first Soviet government — the Council of People's Commissars — was formed in Smolny.

In 1924-1925, architects Shchuko and Gelfreikh supplemented Smolny with propylaea which connected Guarenghi's building with Proletarian Dictatorship Square.

A beautifully planned garden is laid out in front of Smolny. Its central walk takes the visitor to the main portico of Smolny and a monument to Lenin.

Close to Smolny rise the domes of Smolny Cathedral. The cathedral, the convent and the turreted fence spreading along the Neva form an architectural entity. The entire ensemble is one of Rastrelli's most perfect creations. From Smolny the Neva Embankment takes the visitor to the Alexandre Nevsky Lavra, a monastery founded by Peter I in 1710. Within the territory of the Lavra are the Lazarevsky and Tikhvinsky cementeries with graves of the great Russian public figures Lomonosov, Suvorov, Glinka, Chaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, Rubinstein, Karamazin, Dostoyevsky, Goncharov, Rossi, Zakharov, Voronikhin and others.

*The Suvorov
Museum*



*Tavrichesky
Palace*





Stachky Square. Narvsky tollgate

New Construction

"Avtovo" Underground Station

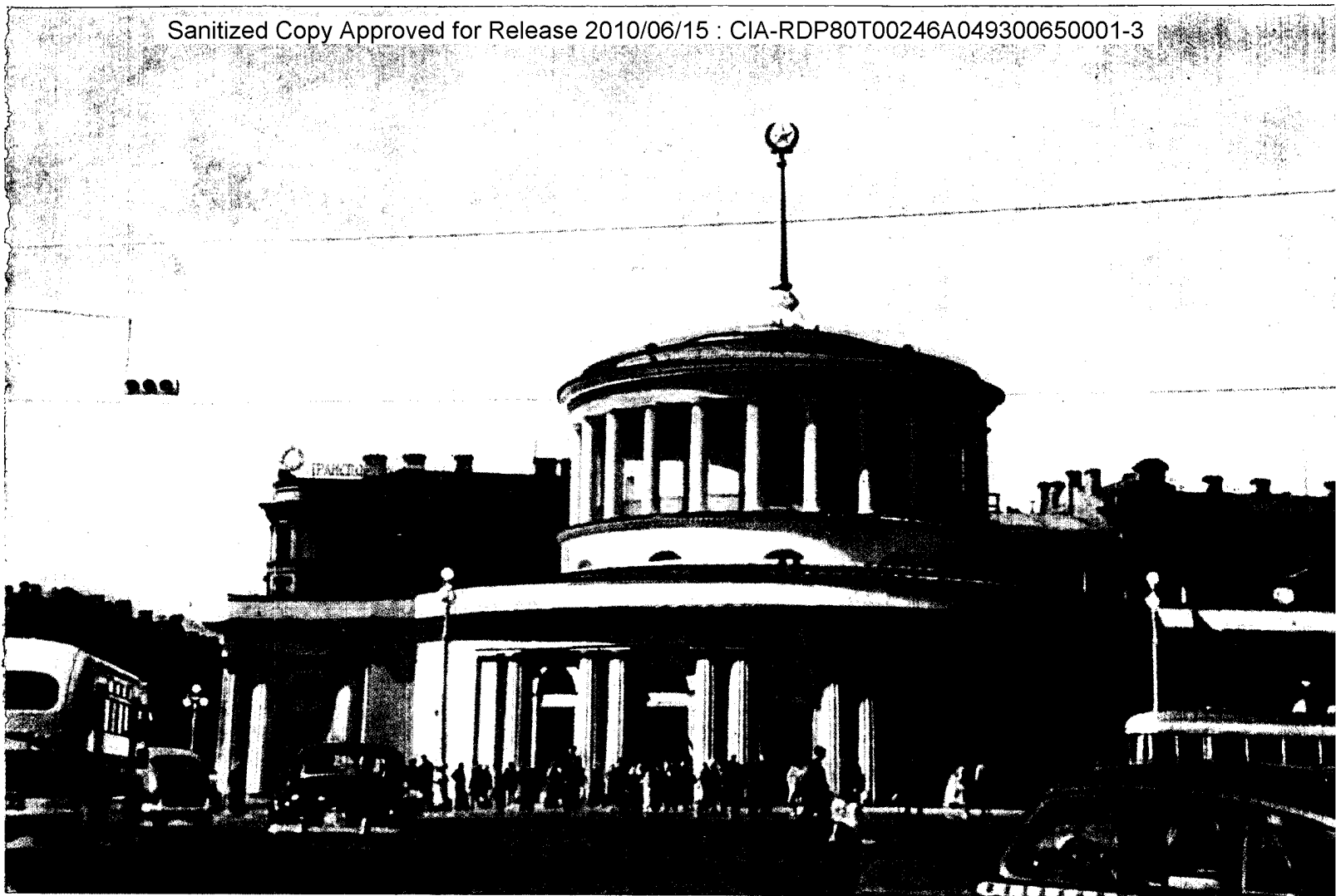


Construction of an entirely new Leningrad has been launched on its outskirts and in workers' districts where the country's largest industrial establishments are situated. Hapless and dull in the past, today this part of the city is the site of new squares and architectural ensembles, new gardens and parks. Modern houses comprising thousands of comfortable apartments were built here. To this may be added public buildings, houses of culture, cinemas, sports grounds, clinics, schools, kindergartens and nurseries, department stores, dining-halls and other public utilities.

Moskovsky Prospect, 10 kilometres long and in some parts 60 metres wide, runs from Mir Square, in Sadovaya Street, to Pulkovsky Heights. Along this artery, straight as an arrow, lies the Pulkovsky meridian. Here too is located the Pulkovsky Observatory which was rebuilt after the war. The Pulkovsky Observatory as well as the Royal Observatory in Greenwich is one of the biggest in the world.

Special attention is devoted to the building of schools and hospitals. Prior to 1917 there were only two schools with 180 pupils in Moskovsky district. It has 27 schools today which are attended by 22,000 pupils. Before the revolution there were no hospitals — there are 4 hospitals today, 14 clinics and outpatient dispensaries and 69 medical-aid centres.

In 1945, a big park, Victory Park, was laid out here over an area of 100 hectares. In the avenue of Heroes stand busts of six Heroes of the Soviet Union who were awarded this title twice and monuments to Alexander Matrosov and Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya who gave their lives in the Great Patriotic War.



Underground Station in the Vosstanye Square

Vast construction is being carried out in other sections of Leningrad.

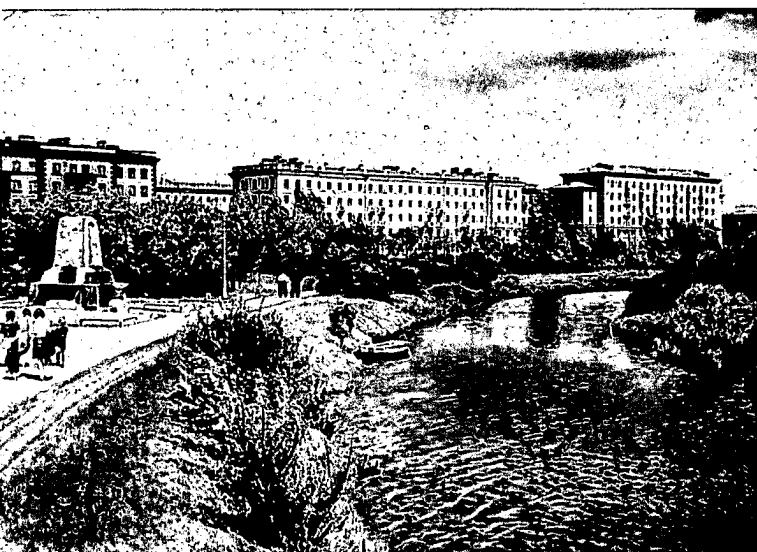
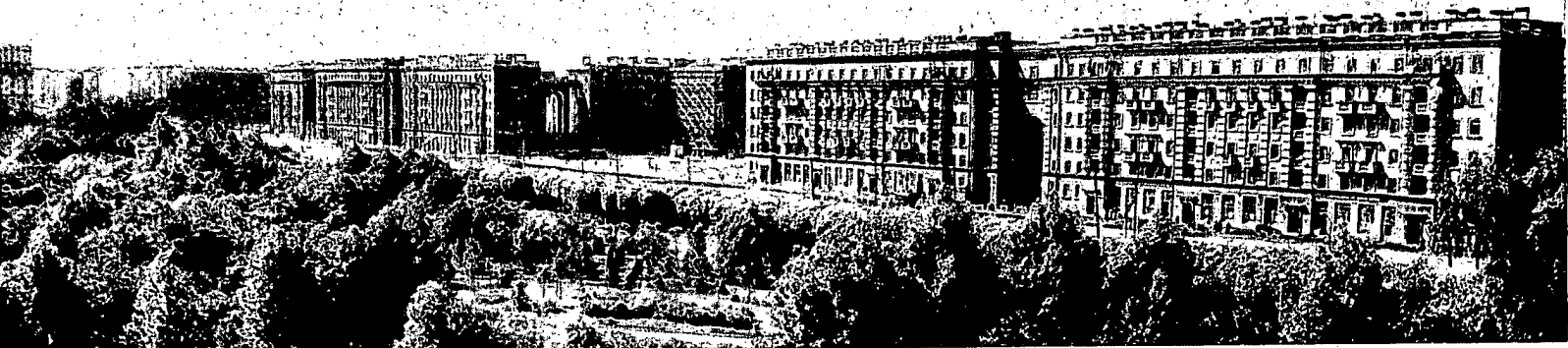
Stachky Square lined by new buildings spreads around the magnificent triumphal Narvsky Gates, erected in 1812—1814 to Guarenghi's design in honour of the return of the Russian Guards from their campaign.

Construction work proceeds at a fast tempo and over 300,000 sq. metres of new floor space are built every year.

Leningrad's new underground railway connects all these districts. The surface structures and underground halls of the first eight stations, whose decoration depicts

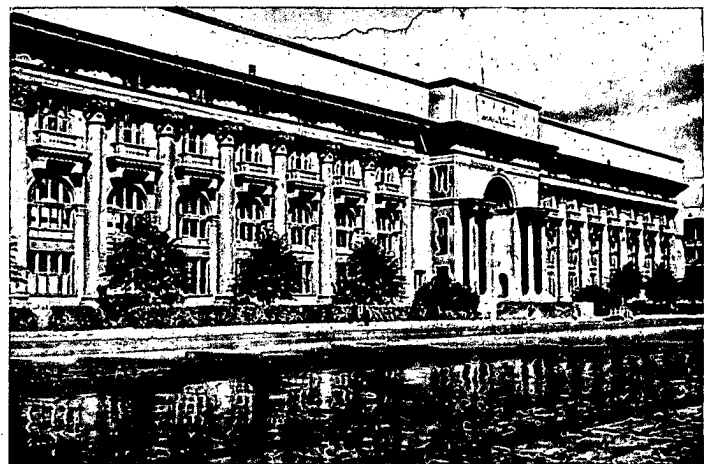
themes from Soviet life, were executed by talented architects and artists.

Special attention was given to the renovation of bridges, of which there are over 400 in Leningrad, the construction of new stretches of the granite embankment, the planting of greenery and improvement of Leningrad's streets. More than 6,000,000 trees and shrubs were planted in the squares and thoroughfares after the war. The total length of tree-lined streets is 70 kilometres. Leningrad is girdled by a wide belt of fruit trees and decorative plants. Leningrad's parks and gardens spread over an area of 1,000 hectares.

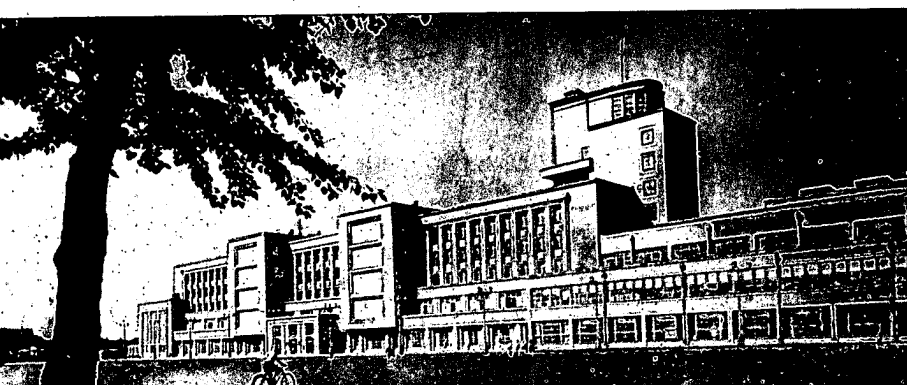


*A view from the
Victory Park*

Moskovsky Prospekt and Victory Park



Sojuzpushnina Palace



House of Culture on the Vassilyevsky Island

Kirov Islands

Kirov Islands lying at the sea coast have changed beyond recognition. The central Park of Recreation bearing Kirov's name is situated here and covers an area of 500 hectares. Etched against a grove stands Yelagin Palace. It is adjoined by other structures and a music pavilion. The palace was designed by Rossi. The granite quay with figures of lions was built in Soviet times. Near the quay stands a pavilion and beaches are everywhere around.

In 1945, on the neighbouring Krestovsky Island Primorsky Victory Park was laid out. Picturesque glades, fountains and artificial ponds are located on an area of 190 hectares. Its broad Central Alley (2 kilometres in length) takes the visitor to the big Kirov Stadium which was completed in the summer of 1950 and seats 80,000.

At its main entrance stands a monument to Kirov. On the lower landing of its stairway plays a fountain. All its stairways and walks lead to the upper terrace skirting the stadium. The terrace is 20 metres wide.

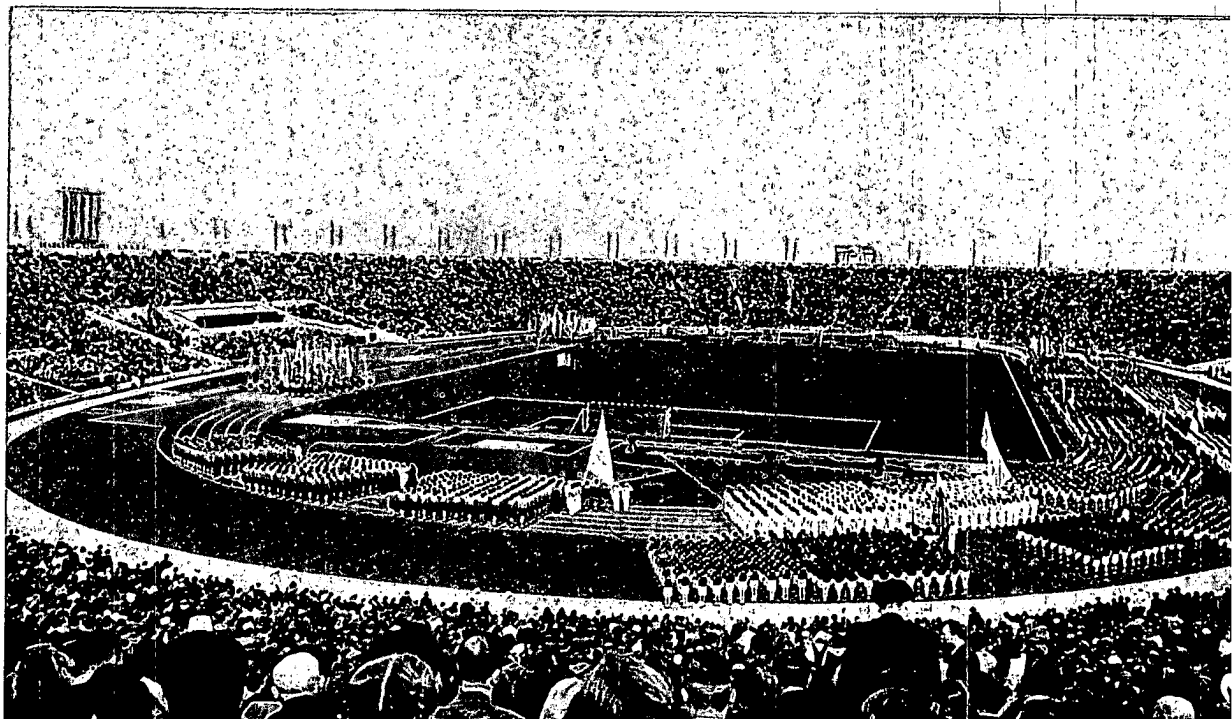
From here opens a splendid view of the stadium's amphitheatre, the green football field and racing tracks. The beautiful panorama of the bay and city unfolds before the excursionist. The stands of the stadium are divided into 52 sectors by radial stairways.

Kirov Islands is Leningraders' favourite recreation spot. Many thousands of Leningraders and tourists take walks in alleys and go to the stadium in every season.



A pavilion in the Central Park

Kirov Stadium

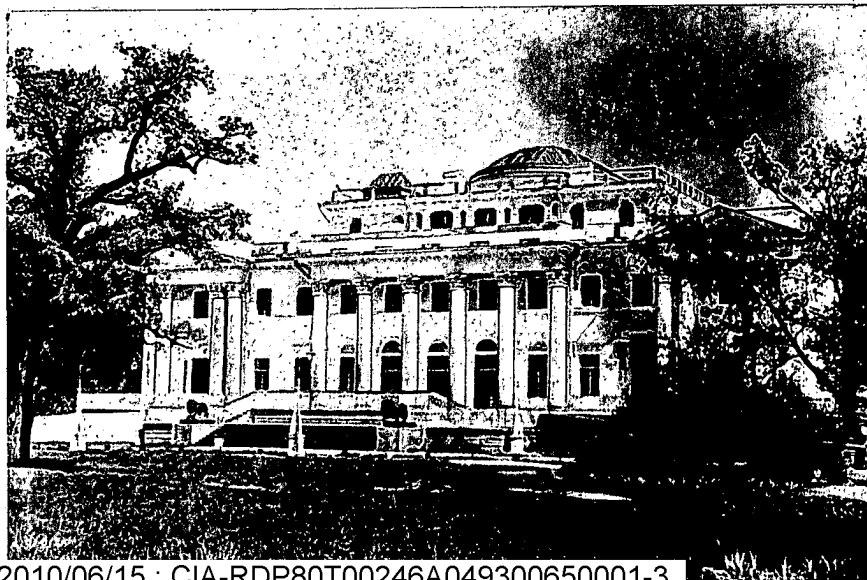


On a summer day



On the beach

Yelagin Palace



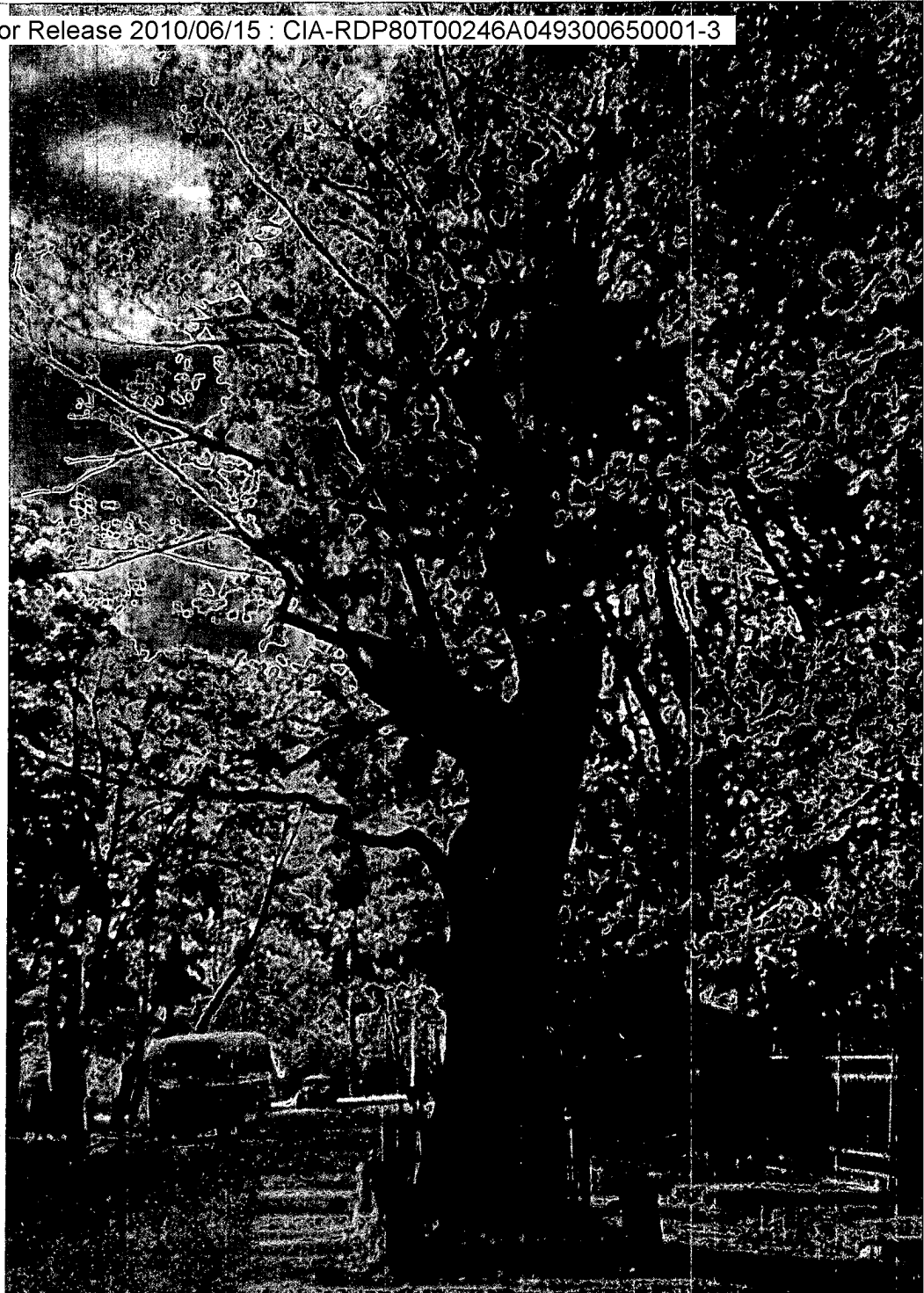
Close by, on the bank of the Bigger Nevka stands the wooden Kamenno-ostrovsky Theatre which was built by architect Shustov early in the 19th century. Near the theatre grows an old shady oak which is 250 years old and, as the legend has it, was planted by Peter I.

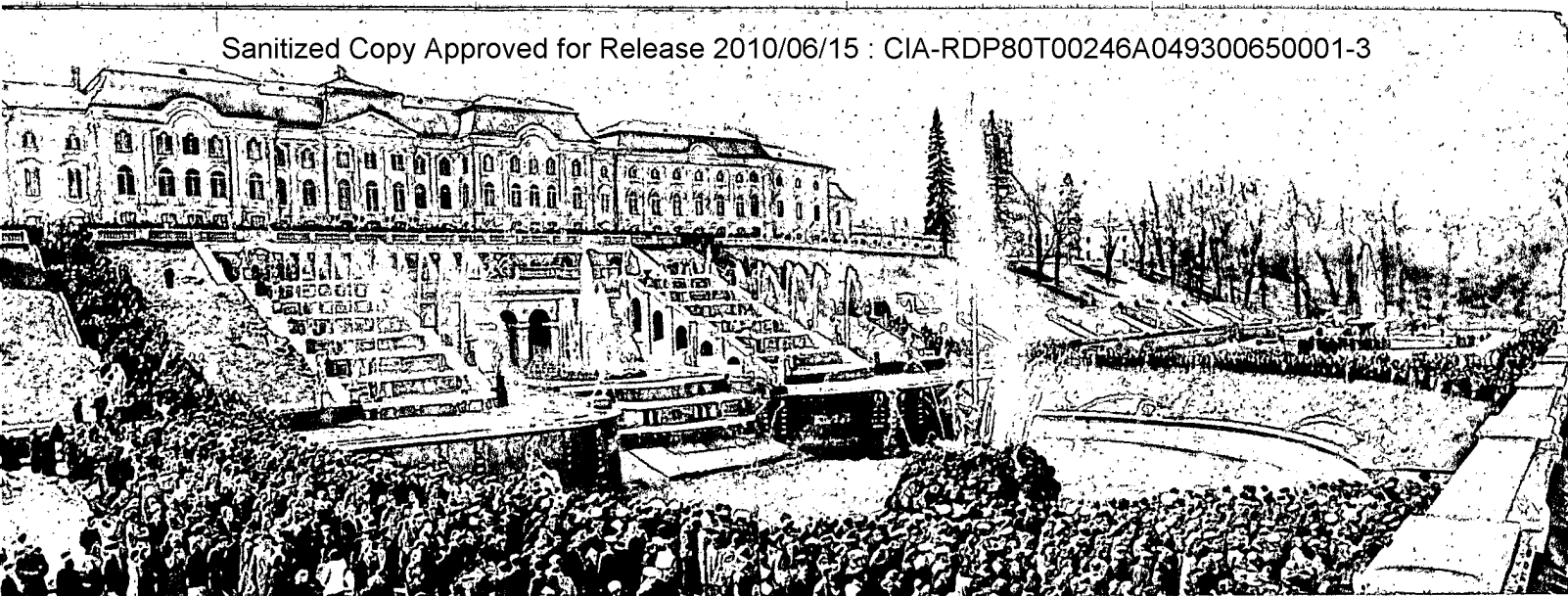
Marking the site of Pushkin's duel in Kolomiashsky Highway near the Chornaya River stands an obelisk.

Leningrad's resort zone is situated along the coasts of the Bay of Finland and on the Karelian Isthmus. Splendid beaches, numerous rest homes and sanatoriums, camps for Young Pioneers and tourists' centres were built here. The town of Zelenogorsk is the centre of the "resort zone." Further on lies Repino. The Penaty Estate of Repin, the great Russian artist, is situated here and has been turned into a museum.

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*The oak planted by
Peter I.*





Petro- dvorets

The construction of splendid suburban palaces and parks was started almost simultaneously with the construction of the city.

The Big Palace in Petrodvorets, formerly Peterhof, is one of the first palaces that have been built here. It is famous all over the world for its wonderful fountains and canal running from the palace to the sea. In the centre of the principal aquatic ensemble the Grand Cascade, stands a gigantic statue of Samson who is tearing the mouth of a lion. From the lion's mouth springs up a fountain to a height of 20 metres.

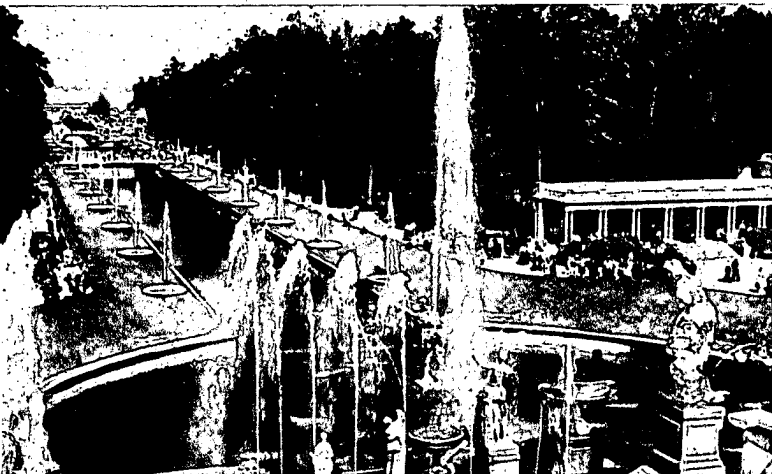
*The Grand
Cascade*

A ladle-like pond is surrounded by naiads, sirens, lions, tritons, dolphins and frogs shooting criss-cross

sprays of water. On the right and left of the pond among flower beds runs a line of fountains. Along the fountains stand marble vases which issue jets of water.

Close to the Big Palace near the sea coast is located "Monplaisir" Palace, an edifice of somewhat smaller dimensions. An original cascade, designed in a checker-board manner, leads up to its façade. On the other side of the Big Palace, in the centre of Marly Palace, is the Golden Cascade. At a distance is situated the two-storey Hermitage Pavilion. Petrodvorets is a favourite country spot of Lenin-graders, excursionists and tourists who come here to spend their holidays.

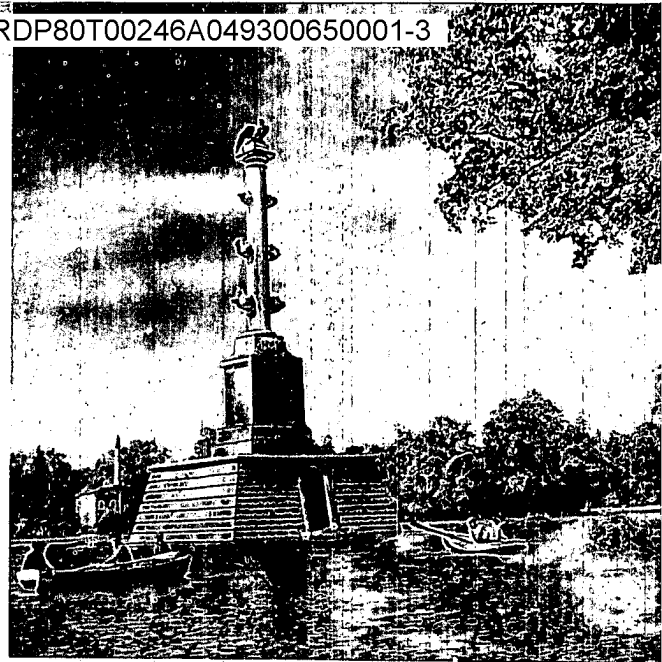
A view at the sea coast





Monuments to the glory of the Russian Navy — the Tchesmen Column standing on a lake, Kagulsky Obelisk, Moreyskaya Column and others — have been restored too.

City of Pushkin



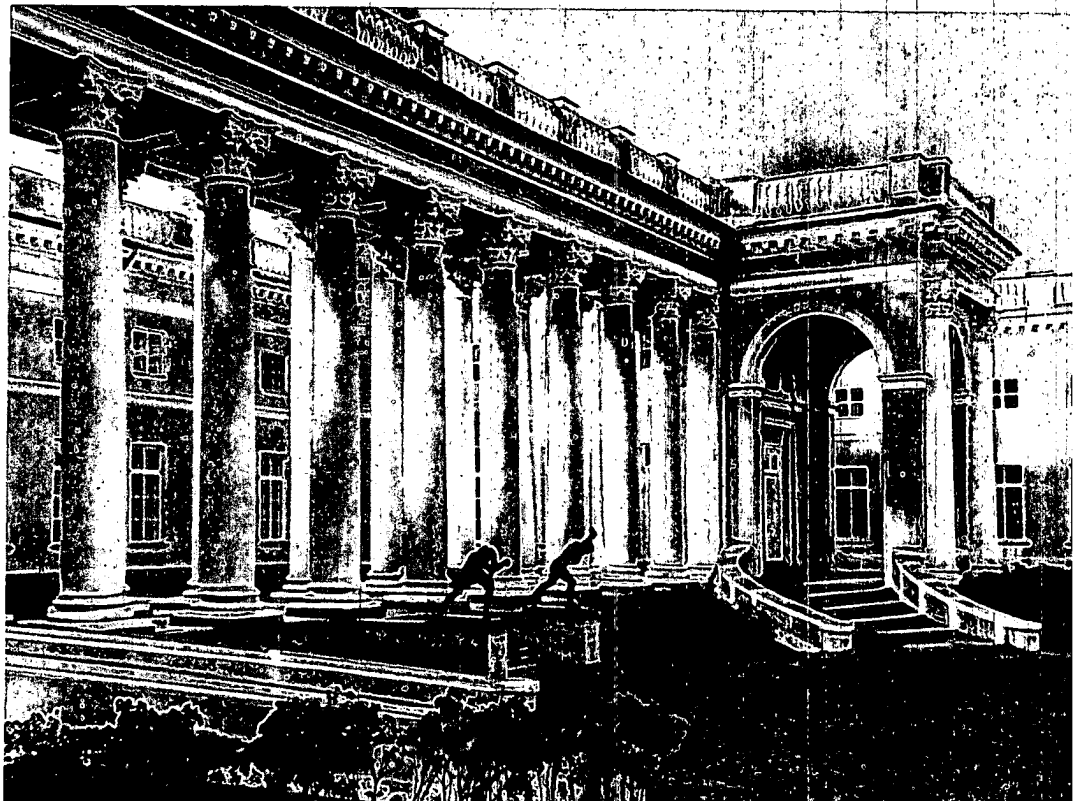
The Tchesmen Column

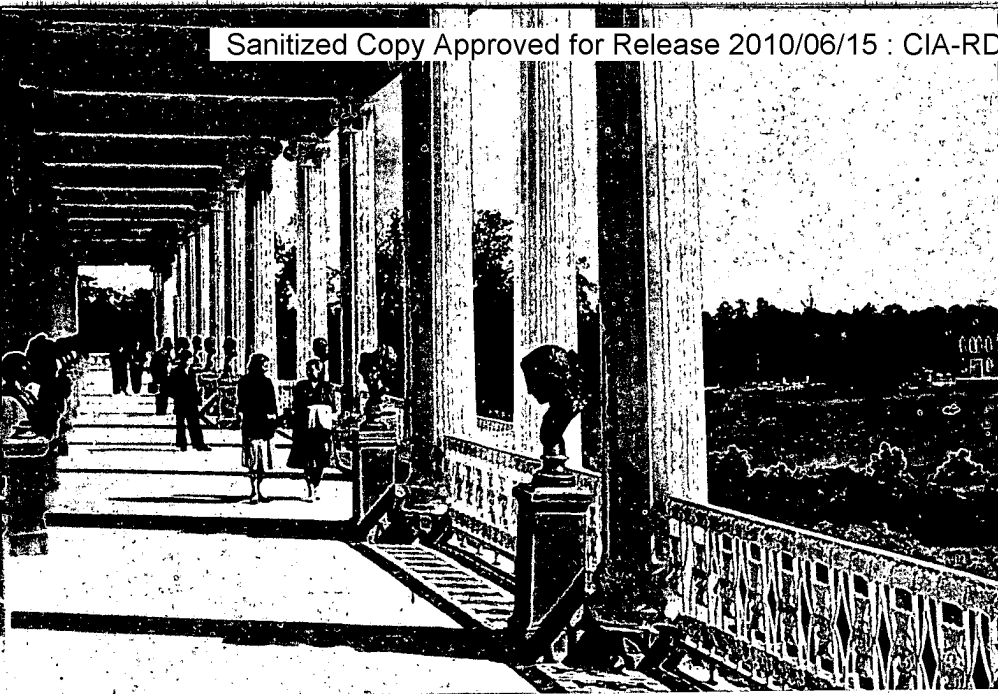
Some twenty kilometres away from Leningrad lies Pushkin, formerly Tsarskoye Selo. Pushkin, named after the great Russian poet, is famous for its Tsarskoselsky Lyceum where Pushkin studied.

The sights of Pushkin are : the Big Alexandrovsky Palace, Cameron's Gallery and the Hermitage. A permanent art exhibition displaying multi-coloured stone articles and Russian porcelain is housed in the Agate Rooms. Alexandrovsky Palace is a rest home today.

In front of the Lyceum which adjoins Yekaterininsky Palace stands a monument to the great poet. The Lyceum and the rooms formerly occupied by Pushkin and his friends were completely restored.

The colonnade of the Palace





Cameron's Gallery

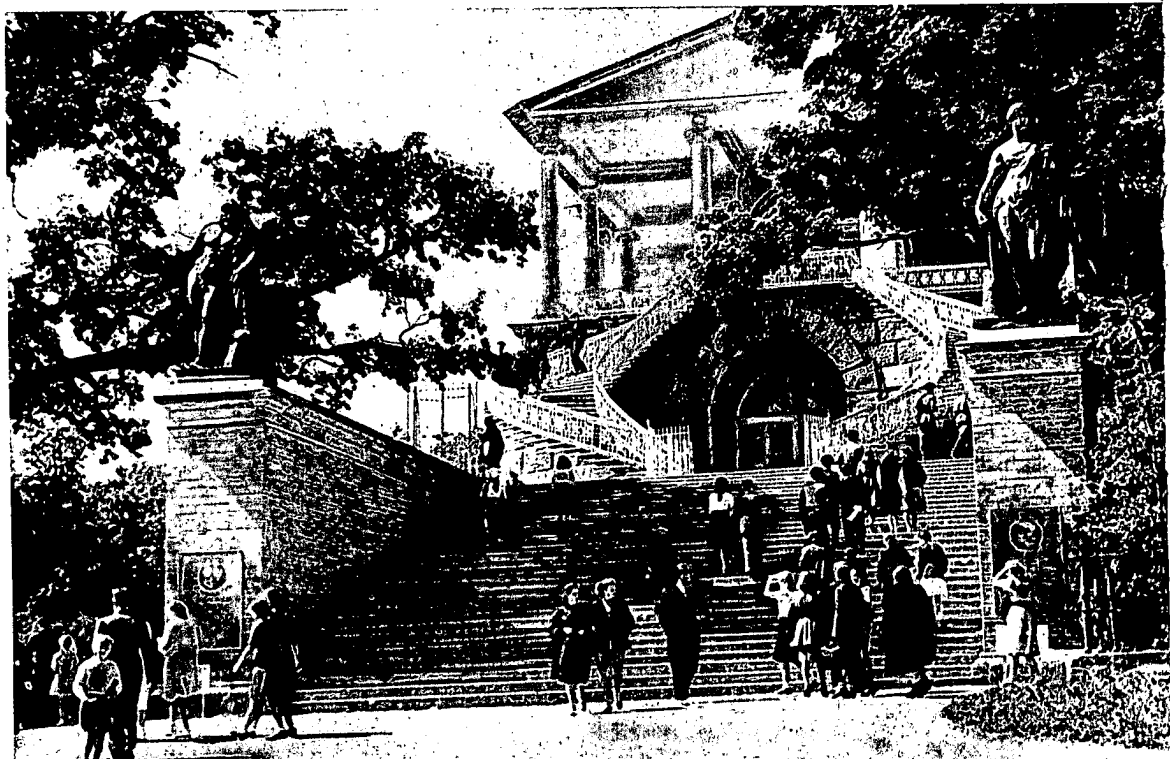


Agate Rooms

Leningrad with its suburban palaces and parks is the national pride of the Soviet Union.

With every passing year Leningrad becomes more and more magnificent and is the world's most interesting city.

Entrance to Cameron's Gallery





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